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**OF**  
**THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY & MUSEUMS**  
**GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH**

**1986 – 87**

*Editor*

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**DIRECTOR**



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## THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS, A. P., HYDERABAD, 1986-1987.

Dr. V.V. Krishna Sastry, M.A., Ph.D., held the post of Director of Archaeology and Museums. The following Subordinate offices are functioning under the control of the Directorate.

1. Office of the Assistant Director, Archaeology and Museums, Vijayawada.
2. Office of the Assistant Director, Archaeology and Museums, Warangal.
3. Office of the Registering Officer, Visakhapatnam.
4. Office of the Registering Officer, Nellore.
5. Office of the Registering Officer, Tirupati.
6. Office of the Registering Officer, Anantapur.
7. Office of the Registering Officer, Mahaboobnagar.
8. Office of the Registering Officer, Hyderabad.
9. Office of the Registering Officer, Kareemnagar.
10. Curator, State Museum, Public Gardens, Hyderabad.
11. Curator, Andhra Sahitya Parishad Govt. Museum and Research Institute, Kakinada.
12. Office of the Assistant Project Officer, Polavaram Project, Rajahmundry.
13. Office of the Assistant Project Officer, Polavaram Project, Khammam.

The results achieved by the Department in each branch during the year 1986-87 are detailed below :

### I. EXPLORATIONS

#### **Registering Officer, Mahaboobnagar**

*Sanganunpalle :* In 1934 under the aegis of Hyderabad Geological Society, in the course of explorations for minerals in the district of Mahaboobnagar and Gulbarga, by the erstwhile Geology Department of H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, under the supervision of M/S. Leonard Munn and Mahadevan, numerous archaeological remains, including rock paintings, and bruising at localities like Rahanupalle, Balachakra (now in Yadagir taluq of Karnataka State) and also rock bruising at the village Sanganunpalle near Koilkonda of Mahaboobnagar Taluq and District have been recorded.

They have reported the existence of rock bruising and paintings on nether side of the snakehood-shaped rock shelter of a gneissic granitic tor, which are unintelligible criss-cross diagrams in ochre and

malachite media, locally known as *raatha rasina gundlu*. Later geologists also note that they could not photograph the above paintings and bruising as they are unapproachable. Since then, no one has photographed the paintings so far.

Recently, the technical staff of the Department have inspected these rare prehistoric relics, datable to the Neolithic times and have photographed them for the first time since their discovery in 1934. The paintings are of fish. But most of the paint has peeled off owing to natural agencies. The paintings are superimposed figures of fish in stylised form and the bruising are line drawings of humans, bison, deer of barasingha variety and a number of *nandipada* symbols, succeeded by ochre human hand prints. Though the age of these paintings and bruising is not possible to be guessed immediately, yet it may be worth-while to observe the existence of similar rock bruising at Muraridoddy in the Makthal taluq and the successive superimpositions of rock paintings and bruising at Sangunupalle suggest the continuation of the tradition from time to time and for generations.

*Tadipalli:* Tadipalli is a village situated at about 3 kms. east of the Miryalaguda in Nalgonda district. Towards the north-east of the village, a habitation site has been discovered. The site spreads over an area of 3 acres approximately, levelled and ploughed for cultivation purpose. Towards the north of the site, a big tank is noticed. At the southern side of the site, the local people have dug a pit upto a depth of 5 feet. The section of the pit, shows layers containing potsherds. During the surface exploration at this site, some finds like beads and various types of bangle pieces were collected. Pieces of iron slag are found scattered all over the field. A few broken pieces of querns and mullers have also been collected.

The pottery picked up at the site consists of thick red ware, black polished ware, and dull red ware. The rims of various shapes indicate the use of different utensils, like bowls, jars, storage jars, lids, and lid-cum-bowls etc. Another notable feature of the pottery is a number of applied and incised designs on them such as floral and spiral designs, criss-cross, patterns and nail impressions etc.

At the middle of the site, two beads were collected, one a biconical disc-head of stone and the other a button shaped bead made of the paste of glass powder. The former had a hole at the centre, while the latter had two holes at the bottom.

Besides the beads, many broken bangle pieces were also collected. Most of them were made of glass. The other finds include pieces of quern, muller and lumps of iron slag which indicate a prolonged occupation of the habitation site.

On the basis of the study of the pottery and other collections, it is surmised that the site might be dated back to early mediaeval period.

*Bandapalem:* Bandapalem is a hamlet of the village Tamarabandapalem, situated in the Kodad taluq of Nalgonda district. It is about 10 kms. from Kodad and 5 kms. south-west of Tamarabandapalem. The actual site is situated in a deserted village locally known as Rajupalem which is about half-a-km. west of Bandapalem. Near the site towards the east, a perennial water spring is found.

In the course of surface explorations, some pot sherds, bangle pieces, iron slag lumps and a bead were collected. It was gathered that a few large sized burials were also found while ploughing. The

pottery consists of deep redware, black polished ware and dull red ware. Most of the pot sherds exhibit floral patterns, criss-cross lines and medallion designs. It is noted that most of the pots were made of well-leigated clay.

These facts lead to the surmise, that the site may belong to the early historical period. For further details, it is necessary to conduct a minor excavation.

### Registering Officer, Nellore

**Gudluru:** Gudluru is a small village situated at a distance of 15 kms. from Thettu in Prakasam District. An ancient well of historical importance was noticed at Mittapalyam by the Mandal Revenue Officer, Gudluru. At present the said well is filled with mud and stones. Pot sherds of red-ware, black-ware and dull redware have been collected on the surface at Mittapalyam. The villagers informed that they found a number of pot sherds and ring wells during house constructions. There is a dilapidated ancient temple of Kesavaswamy situated at a distance of 2 km. from the village. It comprises a sanctum-sanctorum, and an open *mandapa* with sixteen pillars. The temple may be assigned to 13th-14th century A.D. There are some inscriptions in early Telugu script engraved on the walls of this temple. There is another ancient Siva temple of Neelakanteswaraswamy at a distance of 1 km. from Sri Kesavaswamy temple. This temple is under regular worship.

**Kulluru :** During exploration work, a famous historical temple, locally known as Sri Achyutaswamy temple on the cut-skirts of Kulluru, a tiny village in Kaluvayi Mandal of Nellore District has come to notice. This temple is proposed for protection under "Ancient Monuments and Remains Act, 1960". There is motor transport to Kulluru. Sri Achyutaswamy temple faces west and is, in a dilapidated condition. It has a sanctum-sanctorum, *mukha mandapa*, and in front a *dhruvajasthambha*, *balipitha* and a Hanuman sub-shrine. The temple is surrounded by a stone wall, built with a *gopura* *duara* facing the west. The *gopuram* has no super structure left, but only basement is existing. There is an inscription of 11 lines in Telugu characters at the entrance of the *gopuram* towards its northerside. The inscription is not visible, as it is covered by thick lime coating.

The *garbhagriha* is square in shape having an *antarala* towards west. The sanctum houses an idol of Vishnu measuring 1.77 m. in height and 1 m. in width, standing in *samabhanga*. *Sankha* and *chakra* are in his upper left and right hands, a *gada* in his lower left hand and the right lower hand is in *abhayamudra*. The deity is adorned with *kiritamakuta*, *kanthahara*, *yajnopavitha*, armlets and anklets. He is flanked by his two consorts, Sri Devi and Bhu Devi, each idol measuring 1.65 m. in height and 0.85 m. in width. The Devis depict *lolahastamudra*. The *moolavirat* shows excellent art. The *antarala* is rectangular in shape. On the lintel, there is a carved Gajalakshmi. The basement of *adhithana* 1.33 m. in height contains *panavatta*, and *gala* cut into seven parts. On the external wall of the sanctum-sanctorum on the southern, northern and eastern sides, are beautifully carved figurines of Vittalaswamy, Hanuman, Bala Krishna, lion motifs, and *kumbha panjaras*. The *vimana* on the sanctum has three tiers with beautiful stucco figurines of Lakshmi, Garuda, Narasimha, Balakrishna and seated Devis. The *vimana* has *vesara sikhara* with *simhalalata* gables and a *kalasa* on the top. On the southern side of the exterior as well as interior wall portion of the sanctum-sanctorum, the stone slabs are dislocated with cracks, and rank vegetation.

Complete flooring has to be done in the interior of the sanctum-sanctorum. The ceiling of *garbhagriha* also needs immediate repairs.

The *mandapa*, in front of the *antarala* is square in shape. The *mukhamantapa* has two entrances on the northern and the western sides. *Dwarapalakas* are on both sides of the door jambs with Gajalakshmi panel on its lintel. The *mantapa* contains four pillars, each 2.15 m. in height consisting of square base, rectangular shaft cut into octagonal sections topped by Chola corbels. Ceiling of the *mantapa* has lotus bud motifs. The pillar blocks have carved figures of deities, male and female. Loose sculptures of Surya, Vishnu, Venugopala and seven Vaishnavite Alwars are kept in this *mantapa*. Steps have been taken to register these icons under Antiquities and Art Treasures Act. The exterior wall of this *mukhamantapa* is nearly 15 ft. high with beautiful carvings of Vishnu, Devi and *kumbha panjaras*.

A small shrine of Hanuman is noticed in front of the *mukhamantapa* and the idol of Hanuman is  $2\frac{1}{2}' \times 1'$  and  $1'$ . *Balipitha*, and *dhvajastambha*, are behind the sub-shrine. There is a four pillared open *mantapa* on the southern side of the sub-shrine having similar architectural features as *mukhamantapa*.

On stylistic grounds of its plan and architecture, Sri Achyutaswamy temple may be assigned to late Chola and early Vijayanagara times i.e., 13th and 14th centuries A. D.

**Kalluru :** Kalluru is a tiny village situated near Sullurupet in Nellore District. There is a shrine with a sculptural slab of Hanuman  $2' \times \frac{1}{2}'$  installed in the centre of village. It is a modern temple constructed by the villagers. There is an ancient Siva temple, on the north-west of the village with a *garbhagriha*, and *antarala* enclosed by a dilapidated compound wall. The sanctum contains Siva *linga* of 3 ft. height on a *panavatta* facing the East. Opposite the *garbhagriha* is a small seated *nandi*. There are no other wall decorations in the sanctum-sanctorum. An erotic female sculpture is noticed on the southern exterior wall of the temple. Many cracks are noticed on the wall of the temple. The compound wall, 3 ft. in height is in a dilapidated condition, and is in bad state of preservation. On stylistic grounds of construction and architecture, this temple can be assigned to late Chalukyan period of 13th-14th century A. D.

At a distance of 3 km. away from the village, there are nearly twenty five megalithic pit burials. These megalithic burials in the reserved forest are under the control of the Forest Department. Most of these burials, have been dug up by the public who utilised the boulders for residential constructions.

A Siva *linga* is noticed on a tank bed, locally known as Brahmana Kunta, 2 km. away from the village. It does not possess much historical significance.

Through exploration was conducted in Sridhanamalli village and Kalluru Khandriga. At Sridhanamalli village, two dilapidated temples are found. At the entrance of the village, a Siva temple facing east with a *garbhagriha* and *antarala* is noticed. The *garbhagriha* contains a Siva *linga* 2 ft. in height. No other deity figurines are noticed in the temple. In front of the temple is a seated *nandi* 1 ft. in height and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in width. The super structure of the temple is a recent construction.

Another modern temple locally known as Perumal temple is noticed opposite to the Siva temple. Black stone idols of Vishnu,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in height  $\times \frac{1}{2}$  ft. thick are housed in a room like shrine with no super-

structure. They are under worship. Though the *moolavirat* icons are ancient sculptures, the temple facing east, is constructed by the public some 10 years ago and is now in a dilapidated condition. No other historical or pre-historical sites are noticed in this area.

Kalluru Khandriga is situated at a distance of one and a-half kilometre from Sridhanamalli village. An inscribed white granite slab buried in the field to the south of Kalluru Khandriga village is noticed. Only six lines of the inscription in ancient Telugu characters are now visible.

*Pullalacheruvu* : A treasure trove containing gold coins belonging to Pullalacheruvu Mandal kept in the Sub-treasury office, Yerragondapalem was inspected by the Registering Officer along with the Mandal Revenue Officer, Pullalacheruvu. The details of the treasure trove are as follows.

*Coin No. 1* : is a round gold coin of 1 cm. diameter. On its obverse is a two headed Saivite god, in *lalithasana* with right hand in *abhayamudra*, and the left in the *katihastha* posture. The head is covered by a *mala* held by two persons on either side. The deity is adorned with the *kiritamakuta*, and has conspicuous earlobes. Beneath the foot of the deity, is a seated animal figure. The reverse is a blank.

*Coin No. 2* : The gold coin is similar to coin No. 1 in size and shape.

*Obverse* : is full of figures such as a two headed *hamsa*, a parrot, dancing male, an elephant with a rider, a dog, an elephant and a scorpion.

*Reverse* : There is a legend of 3 lines.

Survey work was conducted in the Somasila Project submergeable area.

*Kotapadu* : The village Kotapadu is at a distance of 31 kms. from Cuddapah on the way to Madhavaram. The name is derived from the demolished or ruined fort. The village stands on the right bank of the river Pennar. There is a completely dilapidated mud fortification, occupying nearly 25 acres of land now converted into purely agricultural levelled Revenue Patta land. The public utilised the earth from the fort for residential constructions. No part of the fort is intact. Three temples of Sri Chenna Kesava Swamy, Sri Vemulamma, Sri Rama and a Sri Rama *bhajana mandir* are in the village as detailed below.

(A) Sri Chennakesava Swamy temple facing east is located in the centre of the village consisting of a square *garbhagriha* and an open *mantapa*. The stone idol 4 feet in height and 1½ ft. in width, is standing in *samabhanga* with four hands, carrying *sankha-chakra* in the upper hands and the lower right hand holds a *gada* and the left hand is in *abhaya*. He wears *kiritamakuta*, *kanthaharas*, *Yajnopavitha*, armlets, anklets and *chakrakundalas*. The open square pillared *mandapa*, consists of four pillars, each 10 ft. in height having rectangular and square blocks, with Chalukyan corbels at the top. Temple is under regular worship. It has no compound wall or any additional structures. There is no super structure on the sanctum. The temple may be assigned to late Chalukyan period. Now it is under the control of Sri Sige Penchala Reddy and Sri Erupeddaiah.

(B) *Sri Vemulamma temple* : It is a completely dilapidated Kali temple locally known as Sri Vemulamma temple located at the south-west corner of the village and is surrounded by thorny bushes. Sri Vemulamma temple faces the east with an entrance on the north and the temple has a *garbhagriha* and

an *antarala*.. The sanctum in rectangular shape, houses a four handed headless seated stone idol of Kali, carrying *damaru* and *trisula* in her upper hands, and a bowl and a *khadga* in her lower hands. The floor is in a fully damaged condition. It has neither a *vimana* nor any additional structure. There is no proper compound wall. A black stone *veeragal* sculpture measuring  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in height and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in width is shown carrying a bow and an arrow in his hands. This sculpture is kept in the open, opposite to the Kali temple. There is another black stone sculpture of Kali measuring  $1\text{ ft.} \times \frac{1}{2}\text{ ft.}$  kept in the open towards the north of the *antarala*. On stylistic grounds of iconography, the temple may be assigned to the late Chalukyan period. The temple is under the ownership of Sri Mitthikal Venkatramana under No. S. P. 5/186 allotted to this temple by the Project authorities.

(C) and (D) *Sri Rama temples*: One of these temples, is located at the entrance of the village. It is a modern house consisting of a big room with attached verandah facing the west. The public offer daily worship to the latest paintings of Rama, Sita and Lakshmana kept in the room.

Another similar Sri Rama *Bhajanamandiram*, without any idols is located in the north-west corner of the village.

*Mittapalyam*: Mittapalyam is a hamlet 2 kms. away from Kotapadu on the right bank of the river Pennar. There are no ancient-historical temples, except a Rama *bhajanamandiram*.

*Ponnappalli*: The village Ponnappalli is situated on the left bank of the river Pennar at a distance of 2 km. from Kotapadu. Here also no ancient and historical temples or sites are noticed. There is a recently constructed *Bhajan mandir* with few latest paintings of Sri Rama, Lakshmana, Sita and Hanuman, kept in the chamber.

*Kuruguntlapalli*: Kuruguntlapalli is situated at a distance of 44 km. from Cuddapah and 2 km. away from the river Pennar. During the survey, nothing significant is noticed.

*Chinnapareddipalli*: Chinnapareddipalli village is a hamlet of Kuruguntlapalli. There are no relics here.

*Kaligiri*: Kaligiri village is situated at a distance of 2 km. from Chinnapareddipalli on the left bank of the river Pennar. There is nothing special to mention here except a modern Ramalayam.

*Chintakayalapalli*: Chintakayalapalli is a hamlet of Konapuram, and is 4 kms. away from Kaligiri. During the survey, no ancient and historical sites or temples are noticed.

*Kommuru*: Kommuru village is 2 kms. away from Chintakayalapalli. No ancient or historic monuments or sites are noticed. There is a 6" high black stone locally known as "Korumuramma", village goddess kept in a hut. There is a Sri Rama temple of recent origin with wooden sculptures of the deities.

*Konapuram*: Konapuram village is situated at a distance of 2 kms. from Kommuru towards north. A recently constructed Sri Rama temple with wooden sculptures of Sri Rama, Lakshman, Sita, Hanuman and Garuda is noticed at the entrance of the village, facing the east. It has no separate sanctum-sanctorum. Another Siva temple facing east is located on the right bank of the river Penna 2 km. away from the village. The temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, *antarala*, and open *mantapa*, in addition

to a *dhwajastambha*. The sanctum is a square with a Siva *linga* of  $1\frac{1}{2}'$  height. The antechamber of *garbhagriha* houses a  $2' \times \frac{1}{2}'$  idol of Parvati in black stone. The *mantapa* contains six pillars, each 4' in height with usual components. A wooden *dhwajastambha* in front of *mantapa* is in decay. According to the information given by the temple priest, the temple, constructed by Sri Sayam Papaiah, a land lord some fifty years back for the welfare of his family, has no historical value.

### Registering Officer, Tirupati

*Exploratory survey :* On the information from Sri G. Narayana Rao, the Registering Officer found stone age rock-shelters and rock-cut figures in Palakonda reserve forest. The thick forest is in the midst of huge hillocks, dotted with stone-age rock shelters. These rock-shelters that have come to light just now are situated at a distance of 7 miles from Bugga Agraharam which is 2 miles away from Cuddapah town.

At Gundla river, 7 miles from the Bugga Agraharam road, a stone slab with rock-cut figures in eight sections is found. These figures consist of animals like antelope, horse (?), bull (?), humans, bow and decorative device like swastika (?) etc. These animal figures in horizontal lines are very useful for dating the rock-shelters. To the pre-historic people as per the order of preference, animals are the most important subject, and humans only a secondary. Last preference is for symbols. It is generally believed that the rock-cut figures without humans are the earliest. The rock-cut figures found at Gundla-Revu belong to the different ages as they consist of human and non-human figures. Generally, the rock-cut figures of the stone-age people depict wild animals and humans in conflict. These figures might have been inscribed in successive ages.

One mile from Gundla-Revu, there is a Chitrangi Madugu and Chitrangi Malai. In the Chitrangi hill, there are two caves. Since the caves are high up on the side of the mountain, they can be seen from far. A mile from here there is Pedda-gadi a gorge of beautiful scenery. Adjacent to the Peddagadi, there are Harikatla-madugu and Harikatla-gavi. The *gavi* (cave) at the bottom of the hill has been examined thoroughly. No stone-age tools or paintings have been found. In between, Pedda-gadi and Chitrangi madugu (pond of Chitrangi) are a few caves. Most of the caves in the walls are cut by wind and water. All, except Harikatla gavi are inaccessible and can be reached only with the help of big ladders. However with the help of the rock-cut figures found at Gundla Revu, these rock-cut shelters may be placed in between mesolithic and chalcolithic period (*i.e.* 8000 B.C. - 2500 B.C.). The non-human figures may belong to the mesolithic age and the figures with humans to the chalcolithic age.

### Assistant Director, Vijayawada

*Kolavennu :* It is a village situated in Kankipadu Mandal of Krishna District. A pit dug out in the house-site of Sri Damavarapu Obulu of Kolavennu revealed the following archacological evidences.

The pit is 2.5 m. deep having a width of 2 m. The section shows 1.5 m. thick sticky black soil which tends to fissure on exposure to atmospheric temperature. Below this is a deposit of sand of unknown depth. The bottom and the lower sides of the pit are profusely wetted by sub-soil water. A



globular vessel of red ware, in medium fabric, with a narrow mouth and beaded rim and a small black-and-red ware in medium fabric have come to light from the bottom of the pit. At this level a stone slab lying horizontally is projecting from the sandy section of the pit. There seems to exist below this level a vertical slab which, however, cannot be clearly made out due to the muddy sand and water. The presence of black-and-red ware and stone slabs strengthens megalithic affiliation to the site. The horizontally lying stone slab may, in all probability, be covering a cist burial.

Similar evidences can be seen at Tenneru near Vijayawada. Megalithic burials containing human remains were found in water-logged sandy deposit covered by a thick layer of sticky dark soil. In view of this, the site now under consideration can not be anything but a megalithic burial site.

*Maddetipalli* : It is a small village in Bantumilli Mandal of Krishna District. Two stone images of Ganesa and Venugopala came to light from a locality near the village.

The find-spot of the two images is a site of about two acres located in between Maddetipalli and Amudalapalli villages, a slightly elevated place of "pati" earth mixed with profuse quantities of sand. It has been dug up by the villagers to the level of natural soil except near Mandavalli. As revealed in the available section, the deposit is about a metre on the average and does not contain cultural remains of antiquity. Tiny sherds of late medieval grey ware is the only evidence available on the site. Structural remains either of brick or stone are not forthcoming.

The two stone images now kept in the District Collector's Office show that the site is of late medieval period.

1. *Ganesa* : This idol in pale red stone is 1'-2" in height. The image is extremely crude and looks more like a lump of stone.

2. *Venugopala* : It is a 3' high black stone image, standing in *tribhanga*, playing on flute. It is adorned with a *karandamakuta*, *kundalas*, *haras*, *katakas*, *keyuras*, *katibandha*, anklets and a lower garland with a central tassel. *Sankha* and *chakra* are shown on the *prabhavali* on the left and right respectively. Two female figurines, probably representing Rukmini and Satyabhama, are carved on the sides of the *prabhavali* on either side. Though broken at the ankles, the image has symmetry and is better preserved. Nevertheless, the acute angularities and pointed features of the image indicate it as one of late medieval origin.

*Vinukonda* : There is a pillared *mandapa* (?) now occupied by the office of the Assistant Engineer, Minor Irrigation, Govt. of A.P., Vinukonda of Guntur District. It is built of granite and is of Vijayanagara period. The structure is raised over a platform. The recessed part of the platform is decorated with animal and bird motifs represented by lion and swan etc. The offsets and recesses are true to plumb line. The *adhithana* shows the mouldings of *pratibandha* and *padabandha* types. The walls of the *adhithana* are plain with an over-hanging eave.

On the top of the hill of Vinukonda is a Siva temple facing east. It has two entrances in the north and in the south. The shrine proper has a pillared *mandapa* preceding the *garbhagriha*, wherein the *linga* is installed. A small cell intended for Pervati, facing the southern entrance is adjacent to the *red mandapa*. In front of the southern entrance, there is a tank. The temple is built with plain

The *sikhara* in brick is of southern order. This may be dated to late medieval period. A broken sculpture of Virabhadra with late Kakatiya features is lying outside on the south-eastern corner of the temple.

There is a plain surface on the hill-top strewn with undatable tiny, corroded pot-sherds. However, a prolonged search yielded a few sherds exhibiting some identifiable features. They are usually coarse dull red and occasionally dull gray, often met with in medieval sites. The redware is of much poor quality and the rims represent the following forms:

- (i) An out curved rim of a globular vase.
- (ii) An out turned rim of a globular vase.
- (iii) Rim of a pot with a slightly elongated concave neck, rim projecting and flattened showing a groove out side on its inner side.
- (iv) Rim of a dish.

The above forms resemble the pottery of the Satavahana period, but are of very inferior quality. No brick structures are found.

To sum up, the available evidence speaks of human habitation during the early centuries of the Christian era for a short period without leaving any permanent structures. This leaves a long gap of some centuries in the cultural evidence upto that of Kakatiya period.

**Etravaripalem:** It is a village in Karlapalem Mandal of Guntur District. Originally there might have been a vast early historic site which had been subsequently occupied by the village or dug out to convert it into wet lands. Now some chunks of area on the outskirts of the village yield early historic evidences. One such area was recently tapped by the local people and the evidences are as below.

The exposed deposit is about 1.5 m. in thickness and yielded early historic pottery which included red ware, red slipped ware, black ware and black-and-red ware. The site also yielded the following sculptures.

1. A Buddha figure measuring 144 cm. × 46 cm. standing on a rectangular pedestal. The hands are broken at the wrists.
2. Torso of the Buddha with legs broken at the ankles. H. 110 cm. × B. 49 cm.
3. Torso of the Buddha with legs broken at the ankles. H. 104 cm. × B. 49 cm.
4. Torso of the Buddha with legs broken at the ankles. H. 102 cm. × B. 48 cm.
5. Mother goddess carved on a rectangular slab measuring 29.5 cm. in length and 27 cm. in breadth.
6. Torso of the Buddha with legs broken at the ankles. H. 144 cm. × B. 50 cm.
7. Torso of a male figure of 113 cm. height and 30 cm. breadth.

Of the above images, the mother goddess, Lajja Gowri is of particular interest. The image is carved on a lime stone slab in low relief. It is seated with folded legs stretched wide apart showing the ventral side of the thighs and genital organ. The figure is adorned with a string of beads in three rows with a medallion in the centre and each ankle has three anklets. The *udarabandha* string of beads and the anklets resemble those found on the figure of *Yakshi* from Venuru (V. J. Museum). The *udara* exactly resembles *poornakumbha* of the period. Fertility and plenty are obviously symbolized by *yonis* and *kumbha* shaped *udara* respectively, but unified in a single composition. The symbolism profusely speaks of the material aspirations of the general folk of the day. The classical version of the same is copiously expressed in numerous foliage motifs issuing off the *poornakumbha* frequently rendered in the Buddhist art tradition of the period.

#### *Guttikonda, Guntur District*

Guttikonda is a small village in Sattenapalli Taluk of Guntur District on Narsaraopet – Macherla route, about 40 kms. from Narsaraopet.

The terrain around Guttikonda is undulating and rocky with intermittent spreads of ferruginous soil. Till recently it is a rainfed area. Now it is watered by N. S. canals. Rain-fed nullahs criss-cross the region. The area is dotted by isolated hillocks and hills which are the outflings of the eastern ghats. The region was suitable for ancient settlements.

The hill under reference is located to the southwest of the village that can be reached from the village on a motor vehicle by a katcha road about 8 kms. It is a denuded low hill of sedimentary rock probably of lime stone of inferior quality. There is a natural cave on the southern face of the hill at a height of about 15 m. The cave can be approached along the slope of the hill even without the help of the steps set up in 1970s. The entrance to the cave is about 1½ m. high and about 1½ m. wide.

The front floor of the cave is at a depth of about 1 m. and one has to get down by a flight of steps built very recently. The steps might have covered an already existing natural ramp leading down to the original floor. At present *Siva-linga* and *nandi* are installed on the cement floor. This area receives very dim natural light. The cave is popular in the locality for its religious affiliation. There are atleast three crevices leading into the body of the hill from this level of the cave. One of these is towards west, the second towards east and the third towards north-west. The crevices are of varying width and height and at different distances. There are also some sub-ways leading from these crevices. The interior caves are sometimes so narrow that a man has to crawl. In the caves there are some pools of varying depths containing crystal clear water. The water might have seeped in from the heights of the hill through the lines of laminations of hill rock. The total depth of the cave is not known as nobody is said to have seen the end. Further these caves are so dark that one cannot see without the aid of artificial light. The floor of the eastern cave locally known as Krishna Bilam contains earth and angular chunks of stone. It is from this *bilam* that a sword was said to have been recovered by Narapoturaju. The sword first of its kind found in Andhra Pradesh is of copper and resembles those at Kalluru. It comes under the category of antenna sword of chalcolithic period. A few sherds of burnished grey ware also is found on the surface. In view of the evidences recovered from Krishna *bilam*, few trenches were laid there to find out the exact nature of the site and to see whether any more copper objects can be found in association with other material.

The four trenches are numbered as T1 to T4 for easy reference. Trench-1 is laid at a depth of 40 m. from the mouth of Krishna Bilam; Trench -2 is at a distance of 3 m. towards the north from T1; T-3 is 18 m., and Trench 4 is 21 m., further interior towards east from Trench 1. Further details of the evidences of these trenches are as follows :

*Trench-I (T1):* It is slightly rectangular measuring 4.5 m.  $\times$  3 m. and of one metre depth, touching natural rock. Through the entire depth of the debris, three layers were identified. The first layer from the top is 15 cm. thick and slightly compact composed of dark grey earth mixed with natural flakes and chunks fallen from the ceiling of the cave in course of weathering. A bead of jasper at a depth of 12 cm. and pottery are the associate finds of this layer. A few clods of burnt earth probably of a hearth are also associated with the layer. The floor is distinct from the soil of the second layer by its different colour. The floor is further distinguished from the layers above and below by the lime visible on second layer on which the floor rested. The floor is contemporaneous to the first layer of the trench.

Layer 2 is 30 cms. thick and lighter in colour than layer 1. The soil is powdery and very loose, with occasional rock fragments. Profuse quantities of pottery is recovered from this layer. Disintegrated rock and rock fragments lie below this layer. Layers 1 and 2 are the accumulation of cave earth.

*Trench-II (T2):* It is a square of 2 m. with a depth of 1.5 m. touching the natural rock. Three layers were noticed in the debris. The first layer from the top is about 10 cms. thick and slightly compact composed of dark grey earth mixed with natural flakes and chunks of stone fallen from the ceiling of the cave and pottery. Under this layer is 7 cm. thick compact earth, slightly lighter in colour than the first layer. This floor is distinguished from the layers above and below it by its colour and compactness of the earth and the lime smeared on it. In this trench also, the surface of the second layer on which the floor stands is lime smeared. The sterile floor is contemporary with the 1st layer.

Layer 2 is 40 cms. thick, light grey in colour and loose in composition. It contains pottery and few grind stones.

Layer 3 is 70 cms. thick and loose. The soil of this layer is exactly similar to that of layer 2 but with stray admixture of ashy particles. It also contains pottery a little inferior in surface treatment than the pottery found in layer 2. Natural soil mixed with big chunks of rock is found below this layer.

*Trenches-III and IV (T3 and T4):* Trenches 3 and 4 sunk to a depth of 65 cms. measuring 1.5 m.  $\times$  1.5 m. and 1.5 m.  $\times$  1 m. respectively, touch natural disintegrated rock.

The strata found in both the trenches is identical. Layer 1 is 5 cms. thick and dark grey in colour and slightly compact containing tiny sherds of pottery and stone pieces. There is a floor below the first layer similar to those in trenches 1 and 2. However in these trenches the floor is uniformly 15 cms. thick. The layer is associated with pottery. In trench-III animal teeth at 55 cm. depth and a charred bone at 40 cm. depth were also found in association with the pottery.

The above stratigraphy suggests that the cave floor was occupied by the chalcolithic folk while their cultural material gradually got buried in course of time probably due to the soil being very fine

In due course of occupation a mud floor was laid with varying thickness at different areas so as to maintain an even occupational level. The occupation period was short as indicated by the comparative thinness of the first layer. Though the strata is separated by the mud floor there is not much difference in pottery from top to bottom indicating a single cultural occupational period. The finds of charred bone and animal teeth, burnt clods of earth and soot on some of the pot sherds are sure indications of the cooking activity that prevailed.

*Pottery:* The pottery recovered from both the trenches is uniform in fabric and surface treatment. The clay used is highly gritty containing sand particles and even tiny quartz pellets. However a few thinner sherds are medium in fabric.

The pottery is predominantly hand-made where the bodies are thicker and undulations on inner and outer surface are clearly seen. In certain cases the rims are also irregular suggesting hand moulding. In some specimens the rims and necks are neatly made, probably on a slow wheel and then luted to the body of the vessel. The rims might have also been moulded on already prepared moulds and burnt to thick red. One such mould fragment with a groove is found in the excavations. Probably the mould is used to get a perfect round rim with ease and quickly. Smaller vessels might have been made mainly on slow wheel. The spout and the flat bases are separately made and luted to the vessels. The flat bases bear mat impressions indicating the use of the mats made of date-leaves. These are added to the vessels with round base, when they are still wet. Lug handles are also like-wise attached to the body. The only decoration generally found is a raised fillet running horizontally round the neck or shoulder of large vessels and luted on to the main body so as to take on a triangular section. But for this the pottery is plain and purely utilitarian.

The surfaces are mostly burnished probably with a hard substance with good pressure in multiple directions, as the striations are distinctly visible. There are also specimens where one of the sides is left unburnished and rusticated.

The pottery is divided into six types: (1) Red ware, (2) chocolate ware, (3) grey ware, (4) black ware, (5) buff ware and (6) black and red ware.

(1) *Red ware:* Red ware ranges in colour from dull to deep red and almost parallel to grey ware in profusion. It is thinly slipped in some cases and simply washed in others.

(2) *Chocolate ware:* There are few sherds in deep chocolate ware. The surface treatment is akin to that of red ware.

(3) *Grey ware:* These shades range from pale grey to dark grey. Many of the larger pots were made either in this ware or in red ware. Smaller pots indicated by thinner sherds are also found in this ware. Spouted vessels, of which the spouts alone are available were made in this ware. It is thinly slipped. There are specimens without any slip. Some might have self slip.

(4) *Black ware:* There is not much difference in the surface treatment of black ware from the other wares. As observed in majority of specimens, the inner side is left without any dressing. This ware is generally thinner in sections.

However, few sherds of this ware are noteworthy as they appear to have formed the basis of the development of black ware in the succeeding period of iron age. It is medium in fabric, thinner in sections, slipped and well polished. A thin sherd, probably, representing a convex bowl, fine in fabric, regularly shaped and very well polished is found. Another find, a sherd reminiscent of the upper part of a convex bowl with a featureless rim is in line with the evidence already mentioned.

(5) *Black and red ware*: This is of a coarse fabric having thicker sections. It is prominently red on the outside and black on the inside. There are also few sherds which are black on the outer side and pale red or pale grey on the inner side. Though the black and red ware is neolithic in every respect it is the technological precursor to the popular black and red ware of the megalithic period.

(6) *Buff ware*: The occurrence of buff ware is quite infrequent, but the specimens found are general in fabric and form.

*Forms*: The pottery finds are only fragmentary and not available in a full form. Smaller vessels do not retain even rim portion except in one or two cases to reconstruct their forms, whereas the rim portions of larger vessels are discovered which facilitate reconstruction of their forms. The following types are available.

*Type-1*: A big vase with a flanged rim. This type is available in the red ware, chocolate ware and grey ware.

*Type-2*: A big red ware vase with a splayed out mouth.

*Type-3*: A large vessel with outcurved rim in red ware and grey ware.

*Type-4*: A large vessel with out curved rim cut obliquely. The rim is flattened on the surface - grey ware and chocolate ware.

*Type-5*: A large vessel with out turned rim and a flattened edge - red and chocolate ware.

*Type-6*: A large vase with an out curved rim, edge flattened and grooved - red ware.

*Type-7*: A large vase with out curved and drooping rim, flattened on the surface and the edge flattened and grooved - grey ware.

*Type-8*: A small vase with flattened rim, and flattened edge, outwardly projecting-chocolate ware.

*Type-9*: A small vase with flattened rim projecting out - buff ware.

*Type-10*: Out curved rim of a pot - black ware.

*Type-11*: A convex bowl with a featureless rim - black ware.

*Type-12*: Round bottom of a heavy vessel later luted with a flat plain base - chocolate ware.

*Type-13*: Round bottom of a heavy vessel luted with a flat base bearing mat impressions - red ware.

*Type-14:* A round bottom of small base luted with a plain flat base - black and redware.

*Stone industry:* The site has no evidence of stone industry of polished stone axes and blades etc., which have been usually associated with the neolithic-chalcolithic sites of the Deccan. The relevant functions might have been served by some wooden tools etc., which have not survived. However two blade cores came to light suggesting the use of the blades. The blades are not of the quality found in the Deccan chalcolithic sites, as seen from the negative flake scar on the two cores.

Two rubbing stones—one lumpy and oval and the other slender and elongated; two grinding stones—a lighter one and a heavier one; a pounding stone of due weight with battered marks at one end are the only available lithic appendages of the site.

A solitary biconical bead of red jasper came to light in the excavation.

*Date :* The site may be dated to late neolithic period. The occurrence of an antenna sword in two pieces in the debris of the site attests its chalcolithic affiliation. However no other copper objects have been recovered in the excavation.

At Maski and Hallur, the first phase of neolithic culture was associated with pottery of finer fabrics, than the second phase which deteriorated in potter's technology and selection of clay. The pottery of the second phase at both the sites was made of unselected clay full of grit and sand particles. Further in coastal Andhra at Jami and Kesanapalli late neolithic cultures were attested and at both the places, the pottery is highly gritty. In that respect the pottery of the present site tallies with the late phases of the neolithic-Andhra.

The knowledge of mat making, testified by mat impressions on pottery, has been placed by F.R. Allchin in the Upper Neolithic period. The evidence of mat impression pottery is not wanting from the present site. Availability of spouted pottery also speaks of the late nature of the present site.

The thin polished black ware sherds and the featureless rim of a biconvex bowl of the same fabric, the black and red ware and the bi-conical shape of the red jasper bead altogether suggest that the neolithic culture of the Guttikonda cave is yet to develop into a later megalithic culture in near future.

On the basis of the above evidence the Guttikonda cave site may safely be identified as a late neolithic or a neolithic-chalcolithic site and placed between 1500 B.C.-100 B.C.

*Conclusion :* At Guttikonda the cave site is a rare one where the neolithic folk occupied as much as 60 m. interior area from the mouth of the cave to parts which neither a breath of air nor a ray of light penetrates. Probably rough weather and fear of wild animals might have driven them to such uninhabitable depths of the cave.

There is a wide open ground down the hill from the mouth of the cave for raising the crops and hunting animals which frequent the areas around. There is ample supply of water in the pools formed due to seepage of water from above. The area selected for excavation proved to be a cooking place where charred bones, cattle teeth, sooty pottery, burnt clods of earth probably of a hearth, grinding stones and tone rubbers etc., came to light.

The absence of painted pottery, non-occurrence of polished stone industry, the lack of typical chalcolithic blade industry are some of the negative evidences which individualise the site. It may be mentioned that the site like Nagarjunakonda does not have painted pottery. The site may fall in line to a certain extent with the neolithic sites of the coastal Andhra.

In view of the above finds further probing may be done.

*Karukonda Ramavaram* : It is about 6 kms. from Kothagudem and is a Buddhist site. It consists of two rock-cut caves and a single block of stone *dagoba* depicting Lord Buddha on the four inner sides of the box like cells, hewn out of monolithic stone. The hill Karukonda covers about 30 acres of land. It comes under the main village Hemachandrapuram. The available rock is white sand stone.

*Topography* : The hill Karukonda is situated on the western side of Hemachandrapuram village of Kothagudem town. The village Jeelupuram is situated on the southern side. The western side is covered by the tank Karukonda *cheruvu*.

*Archaeological importance* : The rock-cut temples are noticed on the western side of the hillock Karukonda at a height of about 100' from the surrounding ground level. The caves are in a very bad state of preservation due to constant exposure to sun and rain. The interior of the cave is slowly disintegrating. Some of the carved sculptures are crumbling. The sculptures, carved on the inner walls of the cave are much mutilated and are beyond identification. However, some of the sculptures bear very early features probably dating back to 3rd or 4th centuries A.D. The height of the cave is about 10' and the total length of the cave is 36'. There is every possibility of further danger to the monument due to constant quarrying on the hillock. On enquiry locally from Sri Kondapalli Siva Prasad, Karanam of the Hemachandrapuram village, it is learnt that there was a beautiful cell made out of single block *dagoba* of about 12' to 13' height and the idol of Lord Buddha was hewn inside the box like cave. This box like cave (*dagoba*) seems to have disappeared sometime back. The remnants of the box like cave are still observed on the spot.

On the northern side of the hill, a few yards away from the caves is noticed a single block of stone utilised as a *dagoba*. The seated images of Buddha are kept on the four sides. On the northern side the cell has cracked due to a thunderbolt yet the image is not damaged. The four images are in *dhyana* pose. The limbs depict early features. All the images of Lord Buddha are almost of the same dimensions and have similar features.

On the northern side of the hillock, a few yards away by the side of the road, are three foot prints said to be those of Lord Rama, on the bed rock. The foot prints are rather deeply cut into the natural rock. A few foot prints said to be that of the deer are also visible on the same rock. Local people say that Lord Rama once visited this area for hunting deer.

An idol of Anjaneya was brought from Karukonda to Ramachandrapuram and is being worshipped by the local people.

The mutilated *veeragal* sculptures are kept under a tree nearby the hillock.



*Paladugu:* Paladugu is a small village 2 kms. south of the village Deenur in Regodu Mandal of Medak District. It can be reached by bus from Hyderabad, at a distance of 160 kms. The village lies on the National highway from Hyderabad to Narayankhed.

Paladugu, the site where a treasure trove was found was thoroughly explored. Here some gold ornaments like central spiral spring and on the wither ends a bell shaped conical projections were seen associated with a copper ring. This treasure trove was found by some boys of the village while trying to catch a rabbit. When they removed a stone plaque by the side of the boulders adjacent to a bush, they found the gold ornaments. This was brought to the notice of the police and on the instructions of Collector, Medak District, the treasure trove was sent to the Department through Revenue Inspector by the Regodu Mandal Officer, Regodu Mandal of Medak District. The same type of gold ornaments were also noticed at Tekkalakota chalcolithic-neolithic site in Karnataka area. The present site lies about 2 kms. from the river Manjira. This village comes under submergence of the Singur Project in the second phase. The spot where the treasure trove was found, is a rocky area with big boulder stones, scattered around in S.No. 256 of the village Paladugu. The area adjacent to the rocky area is of black cotton soil. Here neither pot sherds nor any antiquities were found. To quote Dr. Dhavalikar: "The mixed economy of the chalcolithic people was based on subsistence agriculture, stock-raising, hunting and fishing. It has been observed that the environment of a particular region offers possibilities and limitations for human adaptation and the manner in which human beings adapt, in turn, affects the natural surroundings. This is true of the region in which the chalcolithic cultures flourished. The black-cotton soil which seems to have been an important single factor in the formation of the chalcolithic cultures offered possibilities and limitations too. The hard compact black soil is known for its fertility and moisture retaining capacity. Another restrictive feature is that the major rivers of the Deccan do not flow in valleys of their own erosion, but occupy plains in the rocks.

In the centre of the rocky area where the treasure trove was found, a platform like structure is seen, around which quartz microlithic blades, points and cores were found. Probably this may be a microlithic tool factory site.

No other antiquity except the microlithic blades and points and two other neolithic broken celt pieces were found. A very poor chalcolithic-neolithic site is also seen in the vicinity of the Paladugu village. The above work was carried out by the Head office.

#### **Assistant Director, Excavations**

*Report on the discovery of rock paintings at Pudicherla and K. Bollaram in Kurnool District :* Pudicherla and K. Bollaram are situated in Nandikotkur Taluk of Kurnool District and can be reached either through Oravakallu and Hussainapuram in Kurnool - Nandyal route at a distance of 30 kms. Another way is through Gargeyapuram and Kethavaram on Kurnool - Srisailam route at about 25 kms. The spot where the rock paintings are encountered lies towards east of Pudicherla village at a distance 2 kms. west of Kannamadakala Bugga.

The site is a horse-shoe shaped fertile valley of a km. on the hills on the South and the North, marked by deep crevices. The hills are nowhere more than 30 m. high. A narrow passage on the eastern side leads to the valley on the west. A small nallah runs across the valley and rain water is collected in a tank locally known as Gorlakunta on the eastern side away from this valley.

At Pudicherla, paintings in red ochre are noticed in two shelters over a plain vertical surface of whitish quartzite on the front of the over hanging rock shelters. These paintings, as at Ketavaram are small in number and much faded. The principal theme depicted is the jungle life. The artist chose one colour and expressed the jungle life as he saw. Among the paintings, we find a number of animals and little men shown in perspective, scaling a hill. There are also some geometric designs such as zig-zag lines tapering upwards, possibly indicating the hazardous ascent of a hill.

#### *Paintings in rock shelter I*

Paintings are found in two rock shelters each located at a distance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  km. from the south-north hill ranges. The first group of paintings found in rock shelter I on the southern hill, which is 5 m. high and 8 m. wide. The top portion of the shelter projects to about 3 m. and gives a wide view of the valley covered by black alluvial soil, under dry cultivation. On the northern side of this valley is another patch of extensive irrigated land used for raising wet crops. The availability of water must have attracted the people in the past to settle down in this area and hunt animals and cultivate lands. The paintings that are visible today in these rock shelters are the true depictions of the past.

#### *Details of paintings*

The paintings in rock shelter I are in five groups of different themes. In group I, three animals are painted at the centre in a space of 1 m. These animals appear to be cattle moving in one direction. The animal body is drawn in two horizontal parallel lines, with legs, tail and horns shown prominently. The second group of paintings are noticed at a lower level in geometrical pattern. Two oblique lines are intersected by two parallel horizontal lines resembling a mast. The third group is comparatively on a higher plane and the painting resembles a crane. A long beak with neck turned to one side is noticed. At the bottom a goat or sheep is seen. In the fourth group two human figures are painted on the left side at a lower level. The body and legs are drawn in simple form. The hands are upraised and placed together. In the fifth group also are two faded human figures at the extreme left. The style of these figures is similar to the paintings in group 4.

#### *Rock Shelter II*

This is at the western end of the northern hill. It is 10 m. high and the cliff is well projected. The paintings are noticed in three groups consisting of a horse and a goat, bulls, geometrical designs etc. In the first group, the horse (?) is painted in large dimensions facing east and the goat is moving in opposite direction.

In the second group, four bulls are painted at different heights moving in opposite direction to a horse.

The third group, comprising of geometrical designs are well preserved. A long row of vertical bands in a curvature are drawn with lower ends drawn upwards. At the base, another set of lines are drawn in a wavy form. This probably indicates the hazardous ascent of the hill.

*Rock paintings at K. Bollaram*

K. Bollaram is a short name for Kondareddi Bollaram, situated in Nandikotkur Taluk of Kurnool District. The village can be approached by passing through Orvakallu - Hussainapuram, Bapanapalli and Gadivemula covering a distance of 60 km. To reach the painting spot one has to go up to Gani by R.T.C. bus running in between Kurnool and Gadivemula. From Gani the spot is 15 km. having no public conveyance. On the way there is a single tribal village known as Lakshmaiah Kunta Thanda. After this village, for about 8 km. the route is hazardous and no one could give proper guidance to reach the rock shelter.

Another way to approach the spot is through Nandikotkur and Gadivemula covering a distance of 65 km. from Kurnool. After Gadivemula, the spot can be reached by a jeep passing through K. Bollaram which covers a distance of 10 kms. Local public call it as China Siddula gavi. One finds here two hill ranges situated on the south and the north, thickly covered by vegetation. The area in between these hills is under dry cultivation.

The rock shelter where the paintings are spotted is 27 m. long., 8 m. wide and 4 m. high. About 300 people can take shelter in it. The ground below the shelter is a thick deposit of boulders and loose clay. Even today the shepherds, cattle-keepers and chenchus take shelter in it and have defaced the paintings. The original paintings are in a bad state of preservation at a few spots. On keen observation one may find a deer, a rabbit or a duck etc. In one painting, a goat tied to a long pole is carried by two persons. Another painting shows 7 boxes in the form of wagons. In one box at the forefront, a human figure is depicted.

It is felt that, unless the modern writings are completely erased, one can hardly see the original paintings clearly. An attempt can be made by the chemical branch of this Department to restore and preserve the paintings before they disappear once for all.

**Assistant Director, Warangal.**

A type of iron-age burial complex in the Godavari basin extending 50 km. upstream on either side, from Bhadrachalam town has been explored this year. These burials are found in concentrated clusters, either on the hill tops or on the nearby slopes. In addition to the burial, pottery common in the megalithic period, they are associated with large size iron weapons, stirrups and well cut sarcophagi of different sizes. In addition to these important items, it is a sepulchral monument of large and partly hewn stones resembling dolmens. Some, are in alignment while the other are scattered. They are located in thick reserve forests infested with wild animals, near the present hill tribe settlements. A branch of these burial complexes extend from Pasara Tonduvuri ranges on the right bank of the river Godavari upto the limits of Khammam on the west. Similar complexes are on the banks of the river Godavari at Mallarugutta, Janampet, Dongatogu, Khammam togu near Manugur and again at Cherla and Kothagudem on the left bank. From these places fossils, mostly floral were collected.

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## II. EXCAVATIONS

During the year 1986-87, excavations were conducted at the following sites :

1. Bavikonda, Visakhapatnam District.
2. Nelakondapalli, Khammam District.
3. Kondayyavalasa, Visakhapatnam District.
4. Chitrangi palace, Rajahmundry, East Godavari District.
5. Submergeable area under Jurala Project Site, Mahaboobnagar District.

### 1. Bavikonda, A Buddhist Site, Visakhapatnam District.

The excavations at Bavikonda have been continued for the fifth field season in 1986-87 by the Department. As already known, the site is located on the ancient trade route connecting Andhradesa and Kalinga, along which numerous Buddhist sites are situated. A passable road that links the national highway on the west and the Visakhapatnam - Bhimili beach road on the east passes through a rugged terrain touching the Bavikonda hill about 4 kms. from Madhuravada, on the national high-way and about 3 kms. from Timmapuram, on the beach road.

The eastern ghat hill range which borders the Visakhapatnam district on the west has offshoots ejecting into the sea as bold promontories. Prominent among these in the immediate neighbourhood of Visakhapatnam city are the Dolphin's nose and the Rishikonda. The Buddhist site is situated on a low lying spur of the Rishikonda locally known as Bavikonda. The hill ranges of Visakhapatnam represent a geosyncline of sediments with intrusions of granitic magma which suffered high grade regional metamorphosis. These are formed of the rocks of kondalite and charnockite series. The former makes up the Bavikonda spur.

About 15 per cent of the area of the district is occupied by alluvial soils and an equal extent by coastal alluvial soils. The former soils are found in the deltaic areas. The coastal alluvial soil constitute the belt along the sea-coast, the present area of Timmapuram. There are no rivers worth the name in the district. The rivers Sarada, Varaha, Gosthani, Champavati, Thandava, Sarugudugadda, Meghadrigadda and many other small streams are mostly seasonal. Seasonal runnels rising in Rishikonda

range of spurs flow to join the sea. These are about two or three kilometres distant from Bavikonda hill and it is found that there is no perennial source of water for the Buddhist site on the hill. This was compensated by tanks located on the hill itself close to the monastic establishment. Now these tanks are fully silted.

The coastal area is covered with tropical dry ever-green and thorny forests. Bavikonda and its environs are covered with thorny scrub jungle now becoming sparse due to over grazing and fuel collection. Palm trees are wide spread along the coast.

Until the construction of irrigation projects in the recent years, seasonal rains, tanks and wells were the only source of water for cultivation. Around Bavikonda ragi, korra, bajra, and paddy etc., are grown.

This area of Visakhapatnam forms part of ancient Kalinga. Though the conquest of Kalinga by Asoka and the reign of Kharavela of Chedi dynasty are landmarks in the early history of this region, it was the advent of the Satavahanas that heralded the blossoming of Buddhism in the early centuries of the Christian era. After the Satavahanas, the region faced signs of decline.

The hill of Bavikonda has a wide flat area on the top giving ample scope for building the *arama* on a preconceived plan. In earlier seasonal excavations, a *mahastupa*, two *chaitya* halls, two *chaityagrihas*, three *viharas*, two platforms, two halls and other minor structures were exposed. These fall into three structural phases identified on the basis of structural styles and brick sizes. Three silver coins, one of Augustus Ceaser and two of Tiberius and another coin of inferior metal, probably of later Satavahanas were discovered in the earlier seasons. Further a rim piece of the fabric of rouletted ware and a shred of the base of a dish containing imitation roulettes were brought to light. These evidences suggest that the three phases of the site fall within the chronological range of 1st century B.C. to 3rd century A.D. However these dates are not definite but are only suggested.

A major part of the site was exposed during the earlier seasons. However, some area of the site suspected to contain a few more structures was left untapped due to shortage of time and funds. Therefore, the aim of the present season's excavation is to unearth the structures in that area and complete the project.

The following structures are brought to light :

- (1) A couple of votive *stupas* raised on a platform,
- (2) A stone votive *stupa*,
- (3) A rectangular hall with a cell,
- (4) A stone paved path connecting the store house with Hall-II identified as library,

- (5) A stone paved pathway from *vihara-I*,
- (6) A stone moon-step to the southern entrance of *chaityagriha-II* and
- (7) Constructional details of the *anda* of the *mahastupa*.

The above structures are described below

1. *A couple of votive stupas raised on a platform*

Two votive *stupas* were raised on a platform at a distance of 19 m. from the *mahastupa* on the north-eastern side. The platform is rectangular (10.75 × 5.90 m.) in north-south direction. It is a low platform veneered on the four sides with a wall of single brick arranged in two courses. The interior is filled with rubble and mud finally plastered with lime. Indications of lime plaster are available in small patches. Two *stupas* were constructed 1.65 m. apart on the platform along its central axis leaving equal space of 1.65 m. on the north and the south.

The two *stupas* are of similar structural details but for the size. The northern one has a diameter of 3.40 m. and the southern one of 2.40 m. across. The base of the *stupa* consists of a single course of stone arranged concentrically. Its outer face is roughly trimmed to vertical surface. The *stupa* is built in brick on the stone base leaving an off-set of 30 cms. It retained partially a single course of brick. The bricks used are made to suit the *stupa* circle. The extant bricks measure 42 cm. × 23 cm. The core of the *stupa* is made up of rubble and mud.

2. *A stone votive stupa*

A votive *stupa* was raised between the *mahastupa* and *stupa* No.3. The three are aligned in north-south direction. The construction is simple.

The *stupa* is 2.10 m. across and is constructed of stones with slightly plain surfaces. The interior is filled with brick-bats, rubble and mud. It is ruined almost to the base. The *pradakshinapatha* of 0.85 m. width, laid in brick pieces and mud and plastered with lime concrete, is now to be seen only in patches. The *pradakshinapatha* is outwardly retained by neatly arranged stones of considerable size. The diameter of the entire structure is 4.10 m.

3. *Rectangular hall with a cell*

This hall is located between the Hall-II and the store house, built in line with *vihara-III*. It is at a distance of 8 m. from Hall-II.

The hall is a rectangular one oriented in east-west direction. The interior is divided into a square room (3.70 m. × 3.70 m.) and a big hall (9.30m. × 3.70 m.) by a single brick wall of 27 cms. thickness with

no inter-communicating door-way. The room is to the west of the hall. The hall and the room have entrances of 1.15 m. and 0.75 m. width respectively opening to the south. The entrance of the hall has a crescent shaped step on the interior side. The outer wall is 60 cms. thick on the four sides. It is a two-brick wall. The bricks are arranged longitudinally side by side with no bonding in between which might have finally led to its ruin to the ground level. All the pottery recovered in the excavation during the present season is found near this hall, mostly towards the south. This structure among other ones of secular nature, is facing towards the south. The refectory and the spread of pottery all around suggest its secular function probably as dining hall and store-room. The tiles unearthened near the hall indicate a slopy tiled roof.

#### 4. *Path-way connecting store-house and hall-II*

The fifth room of the store-house constructed north-ward in line with *vihara-III* has two openings, one on the east and the other on the west for a through passage (last season's report). The eastern opening is prefaced by a few stone slabs which continue as a path-way to the western entrance of Hall-II which lies farther east. The path-way is about 27 m. long and 1 m. wide. It is laid by neatly arranged flat stone slabs. It passes in front of the hall with the cell described above.

#### 5. *A stone paved path-way from vihara-I*

*Vihara-I* (45.15 m.  $\times$  3.75 m.) lies to the west of the complex in north-south direction facing east. It is divided into 17 cells, with a 2.30 m. wide verandah. There is a crescent shaped stone step adjoining the verandah on the south. There is a rubble paved path-way from the step leading to the west by the side of the *vihara*, and then turns to the south and ends up in a little wider arrangement of stones. The path is one metre wide. Beyond the path-way there are no structures but only the natural scrub jungle. Its purpose is not known.

#### 6. *A stone moon-step to the southern entrance of chaityagriha-II.*

*Chaityagriha-II* lies on the south-west in alignment with the other religious structures arranged from north to south. It has two entrances facing north and south. Each entrance is 3.20 m. wide and 4.5 m. high with thick walls. There is an offset of 0.20 m. on the outer face of the walls at a distance of 1.70 m. from the *chaitya* plinth reducing their width to 0.60 m. for the remaining length towards their outer end. The southern entrance is better preserved and shows brick pavement. On the exterior end of the entrance there is a crescent step (1.75 m.  $\times$  1 m.) made by arranging six flat slabs.

#### 7. *Constructional details of the anda of the mahastupa*

Apart from bringing the above evidences to light, the north-western part of the *anda* of the *mahastupa* is tapped in the present excavation so as to find out its constructional details. It was exposed to a depth

of 3 m. Neither spokes nor concentric circles are noticed. The interior of the *stupa* is filled with rubble and red earth. The single brick wall of the stilted part of the dome has 12 extant brick courses rising to a height of 1.15 m. The veneering of the dome proper is not extant due to intensive erosion over ages.

In addition to the above works, a part of the site towards the north of the platform-I is excavated to verify the existence of any more structures in the area. This revealed only an open space. Again a number of baulks are removed so as to clear the site of obstructions and obtain a panoramic view of the monastic establishment.

Pottery is only the other item of interest that came to light in the excavation. A baulk is recovered in the area around Hall-III. The entire pottery consists of redware except a rim piece of the fabric of rouletted ware.

The pottery is similar in fabric and form to that found in the earlier season's work. It is coarse and badly corroded, often showing up grit and sand particles on the surface. The slip easily crumbles due to lack of fusion with core. The clay used could be of local source.

The pottery is entirely utilitarian and has few decorative elements. Except a few dishes and small globular pots, the rest are storage jars with heavy rims on thick sections.

The structural wealth of the site is brought to light through 5 seasons of field work and proves that the *sangharama* of Bavikonda is one of the prominent Buddhist centres of Andhra Pradesh. The layout of the structures reveals the pre-conceived plan of the structural arrangement that suits different aspects of monastic life. The religious structures stand in north-south alignment, all prominent ones facing the east. The *mahastupa* boldly stands out, dominating the surrounding topography. The *viharas* arranged in a 'U' shape almost line the periphery of the complex on three sides. Most fittingly the large congregational platform lies in between the *viharas*. The structures intended for secular activities are to the eastern side of the complex as a separate unit. Hall No. I identified as a refectory, Hall No. II, probably a monastic library, Hall No. III with a room identified as a dining hall and a store-room and the store-house lying in line with *vihara* III are arranged on 4 sides leaving ample space in the centre for easy communications. It is interesting to note that a dyeing and washing tank with cisterns is located to the north-east of the complex.

Two large tanks used as source of water for general purposes are a little far off from the establishment situated to the north and north-west of the complex.

The devotees who took the trade route from the north to the south and vice-versa had to pass through Bavikonda to reach the nearby Buddhist establishment on Totlakonda hill that abuts the sea. The advantage of its location gave Bavikonda the prominence as a Buddhist pilgrim centre. This is attested by the number of votive *stupas* we find at Bavikonda. The large number of cells in the *viharas*, the structures of the secular nature and the large hall identified as monastic library speak of the site not only as a pilgrim centre, but also as a centre of learning during the early centuries of the Christian era.



## 2. Nelakondapalli in Khammam District.

Excavation at Nelakondapalli, Khammam District was resumed for the 4th season in 1986-87. During this season, excavation was conducted at 2 sites, viz., *mahastupa* and Byragulagutta, to trace the structural details of the *stupa* and for periodwise data in the relatively well preserved south-eastern and south-western quadrants.

*Byragulagutta*: This rich cultural site is in the vicinity of Nelakonda a prominent hill ridge. At this place work has been taken up. The excavation is to trace the vertical sequence for assessing the nature of the site and to correlate this data with that of the one found at *mahastupa*.

*Excavation Details*: Work in the trench measuring 30 m. x 20 m. in the south-eastern quadrant of the *mahastupa* sunk in the previous season, is completed during this season. In addition, one more trench of 30 m. x 24 m. dimension, adjacent to the previous one covering the entire south-western quadrant has been laid and excavated completely. At Byragulagutta, two long trenches - one in east-west orientation and the other in north-south orientation are laid in an area of 200 m. x 30 m., but excavated partly for want of time and funds.

As a result of the work carried during the last 4 seasons, almost 3/4th portion of the *stupa* in brick masonry has been exposed. The exposed data strongly suggests that the *stupa* was completed during the Ikshvaku times. But in the later Vishnukundin times its height was extended by another 215 m. Another contribution of the Vishnukundins was the introduction of stair-cases with landing platforms on four sides of the 4 cardinal points to provide access to the terraces. All these additions in Vishnukundin times made the *stupa* imposing, majestic and elegant. The following details of the *stupa* are assessed after cross checking all the evidences:

1. Height of the <i>stupa</i>	16.5 m. (54')
2. Radius of the <i>stupa</i> upto the drum, upto the <i>pradakshanapatha</i>	25.86 m. (85') 32.86 m. (106')
3. The total height of the dome (with 5 tiers and 5 hollows)	6.60 m.
4. The total height of the drum	3.90 m.
5. Width of the <i>pradakshanapatha</i> Height of the <i>pradakshanapatha</i>	3.5 m. 2.10 m.

6. Another lower terrace of *pradakshanapatha* 4.6 m.
7. The stair case attached to the *ayaka* platform at the east has 14 steps plastered with lime 3.5 m.
8. But no detail of plaster is found either on the drum or on the dome wall surfaces.
9. The surface of the hub of the 1st phase has evidences of lime plaster.
10. Lime stone panels tallying in height are found in the vicinity but not *in situ*.
11. Antiquities of the Ikshvaku and the Vishnukundin periods such as coins, semi-precious and terracotta beads and bangles are found as in the previous seasons.

At Byragulagutta while recording the vertical sequence in the control trenches, few long trenches were sunk to a depth of 0.60 m. The diggings exposed the remains of two structures, one, the foundation portion of a large east-west oriented structure, measuring 50' x 25'. The floor of the structure is of lime stone slabs fixed in lime plaster over a levelled brick bottom, bound by brick-wall plastered with lime. Perhaps its entrance was to the north. The southern-side wall is connected with a drainage channel of brick and tiles of different sizes for maintaining the level. It is provided with a soak pit towards the north-eastern corner. Coins of the Ikshvaku and Vishnukundin periods, stylus, a large number of bowls, pots, plate fragments and beads are found here. Towards the western-side of the trench, a portion of rectangular structure oriented north-south with two long lime stone steps is found.

*The layer sequence in the control trench is as given below*

- Layer 1 is loose brown earth of 9 cm. thickness.
- Layer 2 is compact brownish earth of 18 cm. thickness.
- Layer 3 is compact greyish earth of 20 cm. thickness.
- Layer 4 is black-cotton soil of 28 cm. thickness
- The top two layers are datable to Ikshvaku and Vishnukundin periods.
- The details of the bottom 2 layers are not clear.

### **3. Minor Excavation at Kondayyavalasa in Visakhapatnam District**

Kondayyavalasa is a village in the Pedagantyada Mandalam of Visakhapatnam District. The village is acquired by the Steel Plant Project and the Steel Plant township buildings are under progress. While laying the drainage canals in January, 1987, they unearthed five stone sculptures which were later shifted to the office of the Registering Officer, Visakhapatnam.

The find spot is at a distance of 32 kms. from Visakhapatnam and can be reached by city-bus. It is a beautiful site with green vegetation and hillocks and a big reservoir to the west, now converted into Kanithi Balancing reservoir which receives water from the Yeleru canal and supplies the needs of Steel Plant.

Exploration at the site yielded brick-bats and thin and thick redware pot-sherds. The find spot was originally called Veerulapadu. The agriculturists used to worship the sculptures for good results.

### Excavation

Two trenches of 4×4 m. were laid at the site where the sculptures were recovered. In the first trench after clearing the debris to a depth of 1 metre at the foot of a palm tree, three sculptures were noticed. The debris consists at the top loose red soil followed by sand and then brick-bats. 15 cms. below the natural hard kankar soil is met with. At the sand level some of the dressed stones of *adhishtana* were noticed which proves the existence of a temple at the spot.

In the second trench in the upper red loose soil level, along with the red pot-sherds, a broken terracotta *nandi* figure is found. This trench was dug to a depth of 1.20 m. touching natural soil. While removing the baulk between T1 and T2, three more figures, two female and one male were found.

### Description of the sculptures

1. *A male devotee*: The image in kondalite stone measuring 10.5 cms. × 55 cms. is standing in *samabhanga*. He holds a rosary in the right hand held near the right shoulder and the left hand is hanging down parallel to the body. The head is partly broken. Hair is of *ushnisha* type. The nether garment is held by a prominent waist band with a median central tassel hanging between legs. Triple stranded *yajnopavita* is hanging over the left shoulder.

2. *Viragal*: This image measuring 94 cms. × 58 cms., wearing sandals is shown as walking forward. He is in the act of cutting his own throat with a sword held in the right hand while holding his head by the hair with the left. He wears a short lower garment with a prominent waist band and median central tassel hanging between legs. Kondalite stone is used for the figure.

3. *Female devotee*: The kondalite stone image measuring 70 cms. × 70 cms. is in *padmasana*. Her head and left portion of the body is broken. Hands held in *anjali mudra* are kept at her chest. She is devoid of all ornamentation, barring the lower garment.

4. *Viragal*: It is a standing image in *samabhanga* measuring 80 cms. × 55 cms. with two hands. His right hand is holding a dagger piercing his stomach, as a result of which the entrails are spilling out. The left hand is touching the dagger. He wears triple stranded *yajnopavita* and the lower garment is prominently visible. This image is also cut out of kondalite stone.

5. *Female devotee*: This image of the same stone, measures 72 cms. × 65 cms. She is seated cross legged with hands held near the chest in *anjali*. The head is broken. She wears lower garment with a prominent waist band and scarf hanging over her feet. The image is devoid of all ornaments.

6. *Mutilated female devotee*: The image measuring 70 cms. × 47 cms. is in *padmasana*. Her hands are held at her chest in *anjali*. It is devoid of all ornaments. She wears lower garment with a prominent waist band and a scarf hanging over her feet.

7. *Terracotta Nandi*: It is highly mutilated with the fore part of the mouth and legs broken. This image measures 9 cms. × 6 cms. and must have been a standing girdled *nandi* in the past.

The above images may belong to Virasaiva cult. Two figures are in the act of self sacrifice which was a practice more prevalent among militant Saiva sects like *Kapalikas* and *Bhairavas* (Virasaivas) in medieval

Andhra. The above fact shows that Virasaivism existed in this region. This is supported by the presence of Kalabhairava temple locally called as Bayyanna gudi at Dibbapalem, 2 kms. away from the site. Virasaivism was limited to the *Aradhya*s among Brahmins and the *Jangamas* and some sections of weavers and Baliyas. Even now *Jangama* community existing in this region is performing *puja* in the Someswara temple at Appikonda, which is 8 kms. away from the site. These facts also confirm that Virasaivism flourished in this region.

Virasaivism swept over the South during the 11th to 13th centuries A.D. Basavesvara of Karnataka (A.D. 1167) and Mallikarjuna Panditaradhya of Andhra (A.D. 1100-1168) were the chief exponents of Virasaivism. The word Virasaivism is explained in different ways. One meaning of the word is "saivism of stalwart" who show towards Siva exclusive devotion, manifesting at times in acts of great heroism. The rise of special classes of devotees known as *Virabhadras*, *Mailarabhatas* and *Viramustis* is attributed to Virasaivism. Those devotees indulged in fierce practices including head-offering with the object of gaining instant Siva *sanyija*. Such acts involving great courage are believed to have inspired admiration for the *Bhaktas* as *virakals* were erected in their memory. The heroes were gradually deified and worshipped in temples. Virasaivism gave equal rights to female and male devotees. This is proved by the presence of images of the female devotees among male devotees.

We rarely come across the word *Virasaiva* either in inscriptions or in literature of Andhradesa. Only literary works like *Sivatatwasaram* of Mallikarjuna Panditaradhya and *Basavapurana* and *Panditaradhya Charitra* of Somanatha refer to Virasaivism. Virasaivism can be said to be prevalent by 1167 A.D. in Andhra and Karnataka.

According to an inscription found at Someswara temple at Appikonda, the western Chalukyan king Someswara-III, in A.D. 1131 invaded the Kalinga region and succeeded in establishing his rule in this region. He appointed Machayya as commander-in-chief of the region, who later donated the village of Appikonda to Lord Someswara for the maintenance of worship. During the Western Chalukyan region, the militant Saivas were very active. It may therefore, be concluded that the Veerasaiva cult flourished in this region during 12th century A.D. and the above sculptures belong to the first half of the 12th century A.D. Further excavation at the site may reveal more information.

#### 4. Minor Excavations at Chitrangi Palace, Rajahmundry

While digging for foundations to construct a retaining wall in the premises of Chitrangi palace, Railway Officers' Rest House at Rajahmundry, some pillars of a temple *mandapam* were found. On a careful study of the site and the pillars, it was felt that detailed archaeological excavations might reveal ancient structures at this place. Earlier, at the site a big closed stone gate was noticed, while digging, and the Railway authorities found five fine sculptures datable to medieval period. A tradition in Rajahmundry says that, a big palace was constructed here by Veerabhadra Reddi called Trailokya Vijaya, to which the famous poet Srinatha makes a reference in his illustrious work *Kasikhanda*. This was a literary meeting place.

Basing on this tradition and the discovery of sculptures, pillars and a gateway of considerable dimensions, the Department has undertaken archaeological excavations at the site. In all, five trenches were laid, but natural soil could not be reached as the mound is very deep. The details are provided below trenchwise.

*Trench A 1 :* This trench measures  $3 \times 3$  m. After reaching a depth of 2.30 m., a brick wall with foundations of granite blocks is exposed fully running in north-south direction. Another wall joins this in east-west direction at  $80^{\circ}$ - $85^{\circ}$  angle. The wall is slightly out-of-plumb and has lengthwise diminution in width. This tapering wall measures one metre wide at its top. The width of the wall gradually increases towards the foundations. The height of this ruined brick wall is about one metre on average. The stone foundations are one metre in height. Sand stone is used in construction with lime mortar as binding material which can still be seen in patches. At a depth of 2 metres, stones are found in the trench, but their purpose is not clear. Perhaps they are left over. The brick measures  $0.29$  cms.  $\times$   $0.19$  cms.  $\times$   $0.6$  cms. Unless the entire area is fully exposed, it is difficult to ascertain the nature of this structure and the purpose for which it was constructed.

*Trench A 2 :* It appears that the railway authorities while laying foundations for the retaining wall have cut the mound by which a part of the gateway (?) is exposed to view. Some portion of this structure appears to have been removed. The featureless pillars thrown on the ramp in front of the guest-house may be a part of the gateway. Structure about which a note was submitted in the year 1980 A.D. The exposed portion consists of two pillars standing 2 m. apart joined by a wall with a niche of  $0.47$  cms.  $\times$   $0.46$  cms.  $\times$   $0.30$  cms. The blocks, each measuring 2.94 m. in length on an average, serve as roof slabs to this structure. While one of the vertical pillars is broken, the second pillar is about 1.80 m. in height. A trench is laid between this structure and trench A1. This trench measures  $5$  m.  $\times$   $5$  m. At a depth of 0.80 m. lime plastered floor is exposed. Nothing else is encountered in this trench.

*Trench A 3 :* This trench measures  $3$  m.  $\times$   $3$  m. At a depth of 2.50 m. a wall is found extending in north-south direction, but its purpose is not clear.

*Trench B1 :* The trench measuring  $3$  m.  $\times$   $3$  m. is dug up to a depth of 5 m. to expose the wall extending from Trench A1 to B1 in north-south direction. The wall has no new features. Lime plaster is used on this wall and lime mortar serves as binding material both in walls and foundation. Stray broken stone blocks, kankar and loose earth indicate this as artificial filling of a decade or more. As the wall extended all along the trench and also beyond it, the trench is extended by  $2$  m.  $\times$   $2$  m. At a depth of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m., this wall appears to have terminated at a gateway-like structure changing its orientation to the east. No other finds are discovered in this trench.

*Trench B 2 :* The trench is taken up to know the features of the gateway-like structure found in trench B1. At a depth of 3.60 m. two standing pillars are exposed. The flooring is covered with lime plaster. Beneath the lime plaster two courses of unbaked bricks of the size of  $30$  cms.  $\times$   $20$  cms.  $\times$   $0.5$  cms. are used to pave the floor. Nothing significant is found in this trench except the above.

An over-all study of the trial trenches laid on this site reveal a massive wall in "L" shaper running in north-south direction, taking a turn to the east at the southern end. Though four pillars are found unfortunately, none of them bear any inscription. While the pillars are of black granite, the foundation blocks are of sand stone variety. The wall that has east-west orientation could not be exposed fully, as it extended underneath the present rest house. The size of the brick and the nature of the construction indicate that the structure may belong to the 14th-15th century A.D. Unless the entire area is fully exposed, the plan and the nature of the structure cannot be determined.

### 5. Megalithic burials at Erladinne in Jurala Project area, Mahaboobnagar District

Erladinne (Long. E 77° 42' 15" & Lat. N 16° 20' 15") is a roadside village in Atmakur Taluk of Mahaboobnagar District. It is 15 km. away from taluk headquarters and has a connecting bus service. The river Krishna flows to the right of the village upto 1 km. and to the south-east of this village about 3 km. away. A dam named Priyadarsini Jurala Project is under construction across the river Krishna at Revulapalli.

The village is dotted with and surrounded by low granetoid hillocks. Dry cultivation is followed. The river also deposits various raw material and alluvial soils. Nodules of chert, chalcedony and crystal flakes are scattered along the river bank and agricultural fields upto 1 km. distance. The river is fed by streams and nallahs and its banks are thickly vegetated. Fluted cores and blades made on chert are found in clusters at places where the granitic outcrops exists. This sort of geographical environment has facilitated the growth of prehistoric cultures starting with mesolithic finds as evidenced by fluted cores, microliths, and flakes found in plenty here. Sufficient evidence of neolithic culture is traced in the form of well grounded celts, sling balls and broken mullers. At Appampalli, further north of Erladinne at a distance of 2 km., the polishing grooves can be seen. It is not out of place here to mention two neolithic settlements at Utnur and Icej in Gadwal taluk, close to the river Tungabhadra though far away from the river Krishna.

At Erladinne, megalithic culture is more in evidence as can be seen by the cairn circles numbering more than 100. In close proximity of this burial complex a ten hectares, early historic habitation site has also come to light. Brick structures and cultural mileau of this period are often unearthed in course of agricultural works. All these evidences clearly show that the area around Erladinne was occupied right from the prehistoric to early historic times.

From the collection of numerous stone sculptures, this village might have been called as Veeruladinne now known as Erladinne.

Two megalithic burial sites situated on the left bank of the river Krishna are excavated this year. At the two burial complexes, it is found that the granite boulders aligned for the circles were rolled down from the adjacent hillocks. The 1st locality is a road side area, where the circles are not more than ten. Of these, three burials now excavated are intact. In the second locality more than hundred cairn circles, of different sizes are found, of which three circles are opened. This complex is very close to the river and an early historic habitation site. The results of the digging are described below.

#### *Locality-I*

*Burial No. 1* : This is on the eastern periphery of the 6 m. burial complex. The burial spot is higher than its surroundings, and aligned with 17 granite boulders. Outside the circle, the ground is well preserved by spreading quartz and granite pebbles. The space in between each circle boulder is filled with cobbles.

On the southern side, a small passage with 80 cm. gap is provided in between two dressed circular boulders. Prefacing these, another two boulders are kept leaving a gap of 0.20 m. sealed by two horizontal door slabs. This is a common feature in all the excavated burials indicating a passage through which the dead was carried and buried in the pit.

A filling composed of granite pebbles and boulders mixed with dark brownish soil is seen, down to a depth of 82 cm. inside the cairn circle. Below this, upto a depth of 10.08 m., morrum is seen. A secondary pit measuring 1.70 m. wide, in north-south direction is noticed along with the skeletal remains. The pit when opened, showed three skeletal remains in different positions and levels.

The first skeleton in north-south orientation is exposed at a depth of 1.95 m. with the skull facing the west. The skull is found resting over the rib bones. The clavicle and rib bones are in a fragmentary state. The metacarpus and phalanges are not traceable. The femur, tibia and fibula are found in disorder.

The second skeleton is placed slightly on a higher level, about 75 cms. to skeleton 1. The skull is facing west while the other bones are kept in easterly direction. It is also a secondary type of burial.

While lifting the above skeleton, another skull is found below in a bad state of preservation. Except the long ones many other bones are found missing. Adjacent to this, a granite slab fixed vertically is exposed and its purpose is not known. The burial is devoid of any objects.

*Burial No. 2:* This burial 14.5 m. further west of burial-1, is encircled by 19 granite boulders having a diameter of 6.60 m. On the southern side, a passage is provided from the main circle by 60 cm. gap. There is another inner passage made with two granite slabs sealed with door slabs which are found away from the original position. This 1.5 m. passage to the grave is filled with kankar and dark brown clay.

The excavation revealed that the burial was used twice, as the skeletal evidences are uncovered from two different levels. A pit was cut from the inner passage end and dug upto a depth of 1.10 m. An oval pit measuring 2.40 m. in east-west direction and 1.80 m. in north-south direction is laid bare. But the skeletal remains are absent from the base level of the pit. A fractional burial with skull facing south is uncovered at a depth of 70 cm. The skull, vertebrae and ribs are fragmentary. The long bones are found in good state of preservation. Except for a few coarse redware sherds, no other finds are encountered along with the skeleton.

At a later period, the burial was reused as evidenced by the find of 4 skeletons buried at the end of the inner passage. All are laid in south-north direction at a depth of 60 cm. from the surface level. The skeletons are found so close that even bones are mixed up. Not a single skeleton is found with articulation. It can be surmised that all the skeletons could be of one family, dead of an epidemic or a catastrophe.

*Burial No. 3:* This is situated 35 m. away from burial 2 to the north. It is 6.20 m. in diameter encircled by 18 boulders. A passage is provided in between two boulders with a gap of 80 cm. on the southern side. Inside the circle the passage is aligned with two door slabs of which only one is standing. A pair of skeletal remains are found at a depth of 2.10 m. placed over a bed of rectangular pit of brownish clay.

Two well preserved skeletons in north-south orientation are found in extended position. One is larger than the other.

Skeleton 1, with hands folded resting over the pelvic, appears to be that of an adult. The displaced skull is lying over the vertebrae. The mandible is found loose and disturbed. The metacarpus and phalanges are collectively found at the pelvic portion. Though the leg bones are in natural position yet the ankle is not traceable.

Skeleton 2, found closeby, appears to be of an infant. It is well preserved and placed at a lower height.

The burial yielded no grave goods except few pot sherds of red ware and charred bones at a depth of 80 cms. from a cairn filling. At a depth of 1.80 m. animal bones are noticed near the leg of the skeleton.

#### *Locality-II*

*Burial No. 4.*: In locality 2, 1 km. south of locality 1, more than 100 circle burials are noticed. The river Krishna is farther south at a distance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  km. The early historic mound is spread in an area of 10 acres almost extending upto the burial complex.

Burial 4 is 7.20 m. in diameter and is aligned with 13 granite boulders carried from the nearby hillock. On the south of the circle, a small gap of 65 cm. is noticed in between two boulders. Parallel to this, two well dressed granite slabs are fixed at a distance of 1 m. A gap of 40 cm. is noticed here.

The circle boulders are well fixed and strengthened by rubble. The cairn filling is composed of large and small boulders and dark brown clay filled to a depth of 1.75 m. Loose reddish morrum devoid of pebbles is upto a depth of 45 cm. At the bottom, a thin bed plastered with clay is found along with skeletal remains at a depth of 2.50 m. The pit measured 1.55 m.  $\times$  0.80 m.

Five skeletons in north-south and two skeletons in south-north orientation are found at one level at different places. Skeletal remains are also mixed up. Skeletons 1 and 2 are lying in north-south orientation with skulls facing west. As certain bones are missing, they appear to be secondary burials. The third skeleton is found downwards and the skeleton is resting over the pelvic portion of skeleton-1. Except the skull, the other bones are not traceable. The fourth skeleton is resting over the 2nd skeleton and many of the bones are fragmentary. The bones of the fifth skeleton are found scattered. Skeletons 6 and 7 are uncovered at the southern side of the pit in south-north orientation. Like other skeletons, these two are also in a bad state of preservation. None of the skeletons are associated with pottery or iron objects.

*Burial No. 5.*: This burial measuring 7.10 m. in diameter and encircled by 10 boulders is situated on the eastern side of the burial complex. The boulders having a dimension of 0.92 m.  $\times$  1.35 m.  $\times$  0.60 m. are erected vertically. On the southern side, a wide gap is noticed which like other burials served as a passage. Inside the main circle, a passage aligned with two door slabs on either side is laid bare. These slabs measured 1.50 m.  $\times$  1 m. The passage leading to the bottom of the pit is sealed by two door slabs. In course of digging, animal bones and pot sherds of redware and blackware are noticed at a depth of 65 cm. This burial was reused for burying the dead as the skeletal evidence is found at two levels.



On the northern side of the burial pit and very close to the pit circle, a skeleton may be of a child is uncovered at a depth of 65 cm. in north-south orientation. It is kept over a bed of rubble and kankar mixed with loose ashy soil raised to a height of 17 cm. Due to heavy filling the skull is found in fragments. The maxilla and mandible are intact. Ribs, vertebrae, pelvic and scapula are much damaged. The left femur is partially traced. The tibia, fibula and ankle are missing. The right femur, tibia and fibula are totally absent. The length of the skeleton is 80 cm.

In the lower level at a depth of 1.75 m. a redware pot with globular body, short neck and narrow mouth is found buried in the circular pit of 1.80 m. diameter kept on a granite slab. This pot is filled with charred bones and loose ashy soil. In the same level on the western side, a polished black-and-red lid-cum-bowl with flat base is recovered. Little away from this, a microlith made of chert and few skeletal bones are traced.

Two more skeletons are exposed right from the pit level orienting north-south and south-north. These are buried at a depth of 2 m. Of the former skeleton, the skull is dislodged and is resting on the rib bones. The maxilla and teeth are intact. The second skeleton is also placed in the same level. The skull is found much broken. The ribs, hand and leg bones are visible. At the middle portion of the skeleton, a polished red vase and two shallow black dishes are exposed. This seems to be a family burial of a secondary nature.

**Burial No. 6:** This burial lies 50 m. to the north of burial 5. Of all the burials excavated, this is the smallest in size measuring 3.85 m. in diameter. It is aligned with 16 small boulders. The door passage is absent here. 15 such small circles are found scattered throughout the burial complex. For its simple lay out, it is attempted for excavation and yielded a rich variety of pottery. Except for few bones, no skeletal remains are encountered.

A rectangular pit measuring 2.20 m.  $\times$  1.00 m., partly covered with granite slabs at a depth of 1.20 m. is found. The pit is filled with pottery comprising vases, bowls, dishes and lids made of polished redware, blackware and black-and-red ware. The total number of pots are 40. They are kept in two rows on the east and the west. In many cases pots are kept on a ring stand and piled with dishes, bowls and lid-cum bowls. Keeping large number of pots in small burial without any skeleton may lead to surmise that such circles might have been laid to offer grave goods for a group of persons buried in different burials. If the small circles are further opened, more evidences may come to light.

### III. EPIGRAPHY

Epigraphical Survey at Narayanakhed and Bhongir Taluks of Nalgonda District, Yellareddy Taluk of Nizamabad District, Karimnagar Taluk of Karimnagar District, Hayatnagar Taluk of Rangareddy District, Tanuku Taluk of West Godavari District; Mahaboobabad, Narasampet and Jangoan Taluks of Warangal District and Vinukonda Taluk of Guntur District have been continued. Estampages have been collected from the Taluks of Gooty, Uravakonda, Dharmavaram and Anantapur of Anantapur District. The survey yielded 126 inscriptions.

The collected inscriptions belong to the Vishnukundi, Renati-Chola, Kalyani Chalukya, Kakatiya, Vijayanagara, later Chalukya and later Pallava dynasties.

#### Highlights of the Survey

1. In the Karimnagar Museum, panels are brought from Buddhist site at Dhulikatta bearing labels in the Brahmi script and these have been copied. These are records of gifts of slabs by the householders, one being a gift by the son (name not clear) of Pithala and his wife Madhari.

2. On a boulder near the Narasimha temple in Chaitanyapuri, Ranga Reddy District, an inscription in Brahmi in two and half lines datable to circa 5th century A.D. has been copied. The inscription mentions Govindavihara and the reference to the same establishment was also mentioned in another inscription located at the foot of a hillock on a boulder. The present inscription could be a continuation of the already copied one. These inscriptions would take over the antiquity of the area to Circa.5th C. A. D.

3. The inscription from Rachanapalle, Anantapur Taluk, Anantapur District belongs to the Telugu-Chola family of Circa 7th-8th A.D. The king Dalavaparasar with the usual family *prasasti* was making a gift of cash along with a palmgrove as *vritti* to Akkasala Cholachari who was in service of the kings family since long. The gift was issued from Kudiyamanta obviously the headquarters of the king.

4. The inscription from Kolkuru, Sangareddy Taluk, Medak District dated Saka 972 (1050 A.D.) registers some gift (details lost) by Pampa Permmnadi on the occasion of *pattoddhati* of the *yuvaraja* Bijjarasa while Trailokya-malladevara was ruling the kingdom. This is interesting as the inscription refers to *yuvaraja* Bijjarasar, son of Trailokyamalla (Somesvara I).

5. The inscription from Mittapalli, Siddipet Taluk, Medak District belongs to the times of Tribhuvanamalla Vikramaditya dated C.V. 22 and the date corresponds to Wednesday 24th March, 1098 A.D. The inscription records the gift of lands towards the daily rites of the god Somesvara of Mittapalli-*agrahara* within the numerical unit of *Pulganuru-70*. The gift was placed incharge of Polavara *Pandita* obviously the *sthanadhipathi* of the temple.

The importance of the inscription is that the gift was made by the early Kakatiya feudatory chief Tribhuvanamallarasar, Lord of Anmakondapura who may be identified with Beta-II as he is known in the other inscriptions of the family after the name Tribhuvanamalla. Durga, son of Beta-II is also known with the title Tribhuvanamalla. It is significant that this inscription lies in the Siddipet area of Medak District.

6. The inscription from Malapahad, Sangareddy Taluk, Medak District belongs to the time of Tribhuvanamalladeva (Vikramaditya VI) dated C.V. 26. The date tallies with *Saka* 1023 (30th April, 1101 A.D.). It records the gift of land to the god Somesvara of Sirigoppa towards the daily rites and the gift was placed in the custody of Pabbesvara *Pandita* after washing his feet at the confluence of the river (Kudalasangama) Jhara by *dandanayaka* Somesvara Bhattar. The said officer bears the titles *Vachaspati Viveka Brihaspati, mantri manikyam, niti chanakyam, vijaya yaugandharam* and *Karnataka Herilala Sandhivigrahi* and belongs to the Vanasa family.

7. The inscription from Elmela, Sangareddy Taluk, Medak District dated C. V. 44 (1121 A.D.) belongs to the time of Vikramaditya. The general *Gandadandadhiswara* ruling from Lattada *sthana* i.e. Lattalurpura, once the capital of the Rashtrakutas, was praised for his exploits. The general made some gift (details lost) to the god Tribhuvanamalla Gundesvara towards the daily rites and the gift was placed in the custody of Jnanesvara *pandita*. The gift made early in the year 1086 A.D. Friday, 27th March, seems to have been restored in the C.V. year 44 by the king Vikramaditya VI.

8. The two inscriptions from Kummarakuntla, Mahaboobabad Taluk, Warangal District belong to the Kakatiya king Mahadeva brother of the king Rudra. The inscription is dated *Saka* year 1119 corresponding to *Simha lagna*, 10.00 A.M. of the day Thursday, 29th May, 1197 A.D. It records the construction of temples of Mahadeva, Vasudeva and Surya with tanks, and endowment lands for the daily rites of the gods so consecrated as well as *vritti* to Brahmins by Malli Reddi of the Fourth caste, native of Repudi the Chief of Mahasamanta Kusumenayaka. The place of construction of these temples is Repudi itself, the headquarters of fief holders in the service of the king Mahadeva.

9. The undated inscription from Pulluru, Siddipet Taluk, Medak District belongs to Ganapatideva of the Kakatiya dynasty. It registers the institution of *vritti* to some persons (details lost) in the service of the god Prasannakesava.

10. Another undated inscription from Togarrayi, Narsamapet Taluk, Warangal District belongs to the Kakatiya Rudra. But the interesting fact to note is that a certain king named Mahadeva had the titles "Sri Praudha Pratapa Chakravarti, Rayanarayana and Rayabhujabalabhima". Who this king could have been is not known, as he can't be identified either with Mahadeva of the Kakatiya family or the elder son-in-law of Rudrama, who married Mummadamma. Or it can be an Yadava chief with the titles under reference. The later proposition is quite unreasonable and impossible for an alien king to rule from the heart of the Kakatiya kingdom. The inscription records the gift of land made to the god Somanathadevara by Virayareddi within the territory of Mahadevaraja.

11. The inscription, from Elmela, Sangareddy Taluk, Medak District dated *Saka* 1241 and *Kaliyugabda* 4420, *Siddhardhi, Margasira su. 15 Gu(ruvara)* corresponding to 28th November, 1319 A.D.

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belongs to the time of the Kakatiya king Prataparudra. It records the construction of wells in the village by one Gangi setti.

12. Seven inscriptions have come to light in the Mallepudi village, Tanuku Taluk, West Godavari District. Of these two are important. The inscription dated *Saka* 1218 records the gift of cows and land for the maintenance of the daily rites to the god Agastisvara by Prithivivallabhadeva Kumara of the later Chalukya dynasty. By this inscription a king hitherto unknown was brought to light. Another inscription dated *Saka* 1202 records the gift of cash to the god Agasthesvara of Pattisa towards the expenses of a half lamp service by Annaperaka who is said to be the *devara santatula kuturu*. The inscription throws light on the prevalence of *devadasi* system in 13th c.A.D. in the Andhra.

13. The inscription from Tellapur, Sangareddy Taluk, Medak District is in the nature of private record. It is dated *Saka* year 1340, *Hevalambi*, *Magha su.* 10, *Guruvara* and tallied with the expired date of 28th January, 1417 A.D. The inscription belongs to persons whose name suffix is *Oju* of the *Visvakarma* community. The persons have been stated to have undertaken the construction of wells in the village Telimanganapura. It shows that the name of the village Tellapur was originally Telumganapura. It is significant that one of the builders of the wells namely Ayyaloju claimed credit for making golden ornaments for the king Firuz Shah Sultan who may be identified with the Bahamani Sultan.

14. The inscription from Anantaram, Rangareddy district dated 18th c. A.D. records the details of a *makhta* (rent) dated for the *Fasli* 1151 by the Deshmukh of Yedalabadu of the Haveli of Hyderabad to Sivvaji Anantapantulu.

**Publications:** The manuscript of Epigraphia Andhrica Vol. VI is finalised and proposed to be sent to press in the year 1987-88.

**Taluk wise/Mandal wise break up of figures of inscriptions collected in each District is as given below.**

<i>Taluk/Mandal</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Inscriptions</i>
1. Sangareddy	Medak	45
2. Siddipet	-do-	5
3. Jogipet	-do-	1
4. Munipalli	-do-	3
5. Dubbaka	-do-	1
6. Bhongir	Nalgonda	1
7. Jangaon	Warangal	1
8. Narasampet	Warangal	1
9. Dantalapalle	Warangal	3
10. Choppadandi	Karimnagar	2
11. Jupalli	Karimnagar	1

<i>Taluk/Mandal</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Inscriptions</i>
12. Dharmapuri	Karimnagar	1
13. Chenjerla	-do-	1
14. Karimnagar	-do-	14
15. Medchal	Rangareddy	2
16. Yellareddy	Nizamabad	1
17. Vinukonda	Guntur	7
18. Tanuku	West-Godavari	7
19. Atmakur	Nellore	7
20. Ponnalur	Prakasam	3
21. Anantapur	Anantapur	11
22. Singanamala	-do-	1
23. Urvakonda	-do-	3
24. Dharmavaram	-do-	1
25. Kanekal	-do-	2
26. Gooty	-do-	4
27. Kanbadur	-do-	1
28. Vajrakarur	-do-	2

(ii) **Registering Officer, Anantapur.**

During the year, twenty inscriptions belonging to Vaidumbas, later Chalukyas and Vijayanagara dynasties, besides one inscription relating to British cemetery were collected.

An inscription belonging to later Chalukya king Tribhuvana Malla Deva, mentions certain gifts to the Mallikarjunadeva temple.

Another inscription belonging to Achyutadeva Maharaja refers to his subordinate Salakaraju Tirumala during whose period certain land was gifted to the temple of Tirumaladeva for *amritaphalas* etc., for the benefit of certain Rajayya.

(iii) **Registering Officer, Tirupati.**

The Epigraphy branch of the Office of the Registering Officer, Tirupati copied 22 inscriptions pertaining to various dynasties.

#### IV. CONSERVATION

##### Plan

<i>Description of the scheme</i>	<i>Progress of work</i>
1. Development of Hyderabad, Regional, District and site Museums.	An amount of Rs. 5,00,000/- was allotted under this scheme. Out of this, Rs. 2,00,000/- was distributed to Anantapur Museum and Rs. 1,00,000/- to the District Museums of Warangal and Nalgonda and site Museum at Kanuparthi in Prakasam District. The construction of site museum at Kanuparthi is completed. The other three museum buildings at Warangal, Nalgonda and Anantapur are nearing completion and they are likely to be opened by the end of next year.
2. Development of conservation laboratory.	An amount of Rs. 0.60 lakhs was provided for construction of a floor over the existing chemical laboratory under expansion. The work is in progress.
3. Development of historical forts.	An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakhs was provided for conservation of Utnoor fort in Adilabad District and Kondapalli fort in Krishna District. These two works are in progress.
4. Conservation of ancient temples and other religious edifices.	An amount of Rs. 25,000/- is provided under this scheme. Conservation of Gaganmahal at Penukonda in Anantapur District is taken up under this scheme.
5. Survey and exploration of monuments.	Conservation of Ammavari temple within the complex of Pachala Someswaraswamy temple at Panagal in Nalgonda District is undertaken in this scheme. The work is in progress.

**Non-Plan**

<i>Description of the scheme</i>	<i>Progress of work</i>
1. Conservation works	An amount of Rs. 3,57,800/- was provided under this account. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 3,32,745/- has been spent during 1986-87. The major conservation works undertaken during 1986-87 are conservation works to Saidanima's tomb in Hyderabad city, removal of sand dunes at Appikonda, providing G.I. railings at Dichpalli temple in Nizamabad District, conservation works of the excavated site at Bavikonda and conservation of Valiswaraswamy temple at Ramgiri in Chittoor District. Besides the above works, minor works like erection of notice-boards and minor repairs etc., were undertaken at several monuments.
2. Maintenance of Museums	An amount of Rs. 1,00,000/- was provided under this head. A major portion of the budget was spent on conservation and maintenance of museum at pillalamarri in Mahaboobnagar District, for making accretions to Yeleswaram Pavilion at Head Office and maintenance works to the site museum at Qutub Shahi Tombs, sculptural shed at Kondapalli, flooring work at G.C. Museum, Karimnagar and colouring work at V. J. Museum, Vijayawada.

**Office of the Assistant Director, Vijayawada.**

Under the head of conservation, the following items were attended to.

1. The existing shed at Kondapalli for sculptures was found to be insufficient. One more room and a verandah were added. An amount of Rs. 14,000/- was incurred during the last financial year for purchases. The work was completed during this financial year at an additional cost of Rs. 14,000/-.
2. The visitors room at Vijayawada had to be coloured in the process of regular maintenance of buildings at a cost of Rs. 2,819/-.
3. Departmental notice-board was erected at Mothadaka where a protected site is located, at an expenditure of Rs. 495/-.
4. A plaque of mother-goddess brought from Etravaripalem of Guntur District was erected on a wooden pedestal and covered with glass for displaying it in Buddhist gallery at a cost of Rs. 840/-.
5. The *mandapa* in the V. J. Museum premises obstructing the view of the main building was finally removed at a cost of Rs. 600/-.

## V. PROTECTION OF MONUMENTS

**List of Temples, Sites and Forts etc., declared as protected monuments.**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>File No.</i>	<i>G.O. Rt. No. &amp; date</i>	<i>Name and location of the monument</i>
1.	R. Dis. H1/4961/84	924 Edn. (A & M) Dept. dt. 16-6-1986.	Qutub Shahi mosque situated in S. No. 89 of Uppal Kallam (Vg.) Hayatnagar Taluk R. R. District.
2.	H1/630/84	799 Edn.(A & M2) dt. 26-5-86.	Darga Hazaratha Saidani-Ma-Saheba situated near Boats Club, Secunderabad.



## VI. SRISAILAM PROJECT WING

The scheme is meant for salvaging archaeological and antiquarian remains liable to submersion under Srisailam Project, with the objective of transplantation of temples, its scale modelling, excavation of archaeological sites, shifting of sculptures and construction of museum buildings.

Under the programme of shifting of sculptures, several valuable sculptures have been shifted to Kurnool, Mahbubnagar and Hyderabad for display in the Museums. The transplantation works of Bhujangeswara, Siddheswara and Siva temple of Erladinne have been completed. The excavations at Siddheswaram, Vellala, Musalimadugu and Kyaetur have also been conducted upto 1986-87. The targets proposed to be achieved during 1987-88 and 1988-89 are as given below.

1. *Reconstruction of Somasila group of temples*:— Under this programme, all the 14 temples were dismantled and the reconstruction work of sub-temples No. 6, 7 and 8 have been completed. The work relating to sub-temples No. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 9 is completed to basement level and sub-temple No. 13 came up to ground level and sub-temple No. 14 to *sikhara* level and is expected to be completed by the end of the financial year 1987-88. The work relating to sub-temples No. 3, 10, 11 and 12 are yet to be commenced and all the reconstruction work is expected to be completed as in situ by the end of next financial year. The reconstruction work could not be taken up during the financial year 1986-87 due to a dispute with the land lord regarding payment of land compensation. Recently an agreement was reached with the land-owner.

2. *Construction of shelter over ratha*:— Re-assembling of the wooden chariot has been completed. and the construction work of shelter over it is in progress.

3. *Decoration of outer walls of Srisailam Pavilion building and display of antiquities in the Museum*:— The Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Kurnool has placed funds at the disposal of the Department for decoration of outer walls of the Pavilion building. The Department has finalised the tenders and work order was also issued to an artist. Work is commenced and it is in progress.

The display work of antiquities has been held up for completion of the building. Proposals to provide Rs. 5.00 lakhs for display has been submitted to Government and orders are awaited.

4. (a) *Proposals for new schemes*:— New proposals for various items of works such as reconstruction of Kokkerencham *mandapa*, Prathakota temples, 16 pillared *mandapas* (2 Nos.) of Siddarajalingapuram and Musalimadugu etc., with an estimate of Rs. 9.00 lakhs have been submitted to Government in the review meeting held on 10.1.1985 in the chambers of the Secretary to Government Irrigation (P.W.) Department, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad and the same has been recommended by the Chief Engineer(P), Srisailam Project and it is in active consideration. After receiving information, the work will be started.

(b) *Reconstruction of Gollabhama temple at Srisailam:*—As per the para No. 7 of review meeting held on 2-4-1986, proposals with detailed estimates for Rs. 4.80 lakhs, after consultation with the Endowments Department have been submitted to both the Government and Chief Engineer and orders are awaited. The work will be taken up soon after receiving orders from the Government.

(c) *Construction of Museum at Srisailam:* As per the orders of the Government, land alienation proposals were submitted to Government (Rev. Dept.) in consultation with Endowments Department and soon after receipt of orders, further action will be taken. Meanwhile necessary plans and estimates are being prepared by the Department and staff have also been deputed for collection of sculptures in and around the Srisailam region for display.

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**VII. STATEMENT OF REGISTRATION OF ANTIQUITIES  
DURING THE YEAR 1986-87**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Registering Officer</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>No. of antiquities registered</i>
1.	Registering Officer, Anantapur.	Anantapur, Kurnool.	480
2.	Registering Officer, Hyderabad.	Hyderabad, Rangareddy, and Medak.	336
3.	Registering Officer, Kareemnagar.	Kareemnagar, Nizamabad, Adilabad.	558
4.	Registering Officer, Mahaboobnagar.	Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda.	355
5.	Registering Officer, Nellore.	Nellore, Prakasam.	292
6.	Registering Officer, Tirupathi.	Chittoor, Cuddapah.	314
7.	Registering Officer, Visakhapatnam.	Visakhapatnam, Vijayanagaram, Srikakulam.	135
8.	Assistant Director, Vijayawada.	Krishna, Guntur.	146
9.	Assistant Director, Warangal.	Warangal, Khammam.	479
10.	Curator, A.S.P.Govt. Museum & Research Institute, Kakinada.	East Godavari, West Godavari.	61
Total:			<u>3156</u>

## VIII. EXPLORATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SITES IN THE VILLAGES UNDER THE SUBMERGENCE AREA OF POLAVARAM PROJECT

### (i) Assistant Project Officer, Khammam

This office has completed detailed survey and exploration of archaeological and historical sites in the seventy five villages which are going to be submerged under the Polavaram Project.

Out of seventy five villages, only eleven villages are found to be potential from the archaeological and historical point of view. A brief description of each village is given below.

#### 1. *Seetharam Nagaram, Boorgampadu Mandal, Khammam District*

The village is an interior one roughly six kilometres away from the road point of Sridhara. On the westernside of the village are a few structural alignments which require close examination. In addition to this, a number of loose sculptures are noticed inside as well as outside the village. The village is recommended for trial excavation.

#### 2. *Ravigudem, Boorgampadu Mandal, Khammam District.*

The village is also situated away from the road point i.e., Ravigudem colony at a distance of 2 kms. It is situated on the right bank of the river Godavari and is surrounded by fields. On the western side of the village, a microlithic site is noticed on the slopes of the Pamuleru vagu. The site yielded tools as well as raw material related to the microlithic people. The tools include blades, points and borers made out of jasper, chert, agate and chalcedony. On the eastern side of the old village about one kilometre, a temple of Sri Kedaraswamy or Bhimalingeswara Swamy is noticed. The *sanctum* consists of the idol of Sri Kedara Swamy and also Bhimalingeswara Swamy in the form of *Linga*. The temple was said to be dedicated by the saint Agasthya.

#### 3. *Thondipaka, Boorgampadu Mandal, Khammam District.*

The village is two kilometres from Ibrahimpet - Thondipaka cross-road, on the bus route.

A few traces of ruined fort area are noticed in the fields of Smt. Jalagam Rajamma. The area is recommended for trial exploration. A few loose sculptures are also noticed in this village.

#### 4. *Kothuru, Boorgampadu Mandal, Khammam District.*

The village is about half-a-furlong away from the road that leads from Boorgampadu to Kukunoor which is connected by bus service. A circular mound locally known as Ladaidibba is seen. The nature

of the mound is to be gleaned while taking a trial excavation at this place. Loose sculptures of Sakti and Vighneswara are in the vicinity. It is learnt from the local people that the mound is the central point of military operations.

5. *Damara Cherla, Boorgampadu Mandal, Khammam District.*

The village is 2 kms. from the road and can be reached by walk.

Traces of stone alignments are noticed in the fields of Sri Yallanki Satyanarayana. The nature of the structure is to be gleaned by taking a trial excavation. A few pot sherds of red, black and dull red wares were noticed in the fields of Sri Gurram Pitchiah, Sri Appaiah and Sri Satyanarayana.

6. *Koundinyamukti, Boorgampadu Mandal, Khammam District.*

The village is at a distance of 2 kms. from the road. It is a kilometre from the river and is encircled by forest.

There is a temple on the right bank of the river in the village, dedicated by sage Koundinya who performed penance and established the temple. It is named after the great saint. The main idol and the *linga* placed in the *garbhagriha* were disturbed by the treasure hunters. Behind the temple, a brick alignment belonging to ancient period is noticed. A trial exploration is recommended here. On the other side of the temple there is a dilapidated *mandapa* partly under debris. There is a possibility of tracing loose sculptures under the debris. The sculptures available in the vicinity of the temple are recommended for being shifted to a safer place.

7. *Kukunoor, Kukunoor Mandal, Khammam District.*

The village can be approached by bus from Boorgampadu which is at a distance of 40 kms. A few traces of *gadi* (fort) are noticed in this village. The area is recommended for trial exploration to glean further details of the village. A few brick bats of the ancient period are noticed in this area, and the few loose sculptures found in the vicinity of the village are recommended to be shifted to a safer place.

8. *Rudramakota, Velerupadu Mandal, Khammam District.*

The village situated on the other bank of the river Godavari can be approached from Kunavaram by boat. It can also be reached from Kukunoor on foot. The village is found to be very potential from archaeological point of view. A square 1m.  $\times$  1 m. brick structure of ancient period, is noticed in the premises of Sri Palivila Babu Rao. A brick cella like structure of 3 m.  $\times$  3 m. is also noticed in the same premises. The structure consists of post holes. The size of the brick is 14"  $\times$  10"  $\times$  4". A trial exploration is recommended here.

A megalithic site is noticed at a distance of one kilometre to the village, situated at the foot of the hillock locally known as "Danavai Gutta". The burials are mainly round and rectangular dolmenoid cists with and without capstones, (probably missing). Trial exploration is recommended here.

9. *Velerupadu, Velerupadu Mandal, Khammam District.*

The village Velerupadu is situated 9 kms. away from the village Rudramakota, which can be reached by crossing the river from Kunavaram.

A sand stone pillar measuring  $138 \times 36 \times 21$  cms. with early Telugu letters inscribed on two sides, is found in the field of Sri Murra Venkateswarulu. Palaeographically the inscription may be dated to 13th century A.D.

On the western side of the village, at Jaganathapuram, a mud fort locally called Gadikota probably belonging to medieval period is located. It consists of four bastions mostly in ruined condition. A trial excavation is recommended here for further details of the structural activity and antique value of the fort.

10. *Tatakuru Gomu, Velerupadu Mandal, Khammam District.*

The village situated 10 kms. from Kunavaram can be reached only by launch as there is no other transportation. A few loose sculptures are noticed in the fields on the northern side of the village. A few pot sherds of black and red ware of early historic period are also noticed in the fields. A minor excavation is recommended here to glean further details of the area.

11. *Katakuru, Velerupadu Mandal, Khammam District.*

The village at a distance of 15 kms. from Kunavaram, can be reached by launch. On the top of the hillock is a basement of a ruined temple with two loose sculptures, one identified as Bhairava and other beyond identification. The structures are recommended for being shifted to a safe place. On the way to Dhanakonda an early historic site is noticed. The site yielded pot sherds of redware, black ware and pieces of storage jars.

(ii) **Exploration : Siva Temple, Pulluru, Garla Mandalam, Khammam District**

The temple, dedicated to Lord Siva, is situated in the Survey land No. 87/20 of Pulluru village. The temple and its surroundings are thoroughly surveyed to find out its archaeological and historical importance.

The *trikula* temple stands on a high platform with an entrance to the east. All the three cells on the west, north and south directions open into a common *mandapa*. There is space between each *mandapa* meant probably to allow light and air. The *mandapa* consists of four medium size pillars in the centre, fourteen periphery pillars and two bigger pillars at the entrance. The pillars at the entrance consists of four principal segments *i.e.*, a base, shaft, circular projected moulding, abacus and four square brackets.

The cornice or the *kapota* portion is a drooping bud. The roof is square in shape and flat. The square ceiling at the entrance is set on beams. Eight petalled lotus in high relief is richly carved on the roof slab. The *mandapa* ceiling consists of five concentric circles enclosed by the two diagonal squares.

The ceiling at the entrance before cells consist of two diagonal squares inserted with twelve petalled lotus. There is no super structure over the roof. The cells are divided into two equal square sections on plan. The lower section of door jambs of the *antarala* are flanked by female attendants holding *vinjamaras* (fly whisks) in their right hands.

In the *mandapa* is noticed a highly polished and disfigured Siva *linga* out of place. The temple on architectural and structural grounds may be assigned to an early Kakatiyan period. The workmanship is crude and the temple may be dated back to later part of the 12th century A.D. It is recommended for protection and preservation with necessary information, photographs and particulars obtained from the Mandal Revenue Officer, Garla.

**(iii) Treasure Trove found at Garla Mandalam, Khammam Dist.**

A treasure trove consisting of 88 gold coins, was said to be recovered from Ramapuram, in the land of Smt. Vengali Lakshmi. Out of 88 (eighty eight) gold coins, 84 (eighty four) coins are intact, while the other four coins were cut into eight pieces.

The treasure includes four types of coins issued by various kings related to Vijayanagara period. The coins found include Gandabherunda type 26, Balakrishna type 32, Lakshminarayana type 18 and the Lord Venkateswara type (?) one. The remaining seven coins are not at all clear. The coins are under the safe custody of the District Revenue Officer, Khammam.

**I. Type**

Balakrishna type coins issued by Sri Krishnadevaraya of Tuluva dynasty consists of two varieties.

(a) *Obverse* : Balakrishna is sitting with the right knee completely bent and resting on the seat while the left leg is raised up supporting the arm. In the right hand he holds a lump of butter. He wears all usual ornaments. Around the head is a circle of dots with *sankha* and *chakra* on left and right sides respectively.

*Reverse* : Nagari legend in three lines with interlineary lines as follows:

	SRI		PRA	
TA	PA	KRI	SHNA	
	RA	YA		

(b) *Obverse* : Balakrishna is sitting on a seat with both the knees slightly bent and is holding a lump of butter with his right hand. Krishna's head is decorated with a crown of peacock feathers. The circle of dots around the head is absent.

*Reverse:* Legend is in three lines in Nagari script as follows

SRI        PRA  
TA        PA        KRI        SHNA  
RA        YA

## II. Type

This Gandabherunda coin is one of the two varieties, issued by Achyutaraya.

*Obverse:* The Gandabherunda (or) double headed eagle is shown flying upwards. It is a back view. The crested bird is wearing ornaments and rings on its neck. The huge bird is carrying in its beak and claws a full grown tusker elephant. The elephant has lifted up its trunk and train, may be in terror.

*Reverse:* The legend is in three lines in Nagari script with inter-lineary rules.

SRI        PRA  
TA        PA        CHYU        TA  
RA        YA

## III. Type

Lakshminarayana type of coins issued by Sadasivaraya of Tuluva dynasty.

*Obverse :* Vishnu and Sri Lakshmi are sitting on a raised seat. Both wear *kirita*s, ornaments and are holding *sankha* and *chakra*. The dress is archaic.

*Reverse:* A legend in three lines of Nagari with interlineary lines.

SRI        PRA  
TA        PA        SA        DA        SIVA  
RA        YA

## IV. Type

Venkateswara type of coin(?) issued by Sri Rangarayalu of Aravidu dynasty.

*Obverse:* Venkateswara is shown standing in a *prabhavali*. Other features are not clear for identification.

*Reverse:* Not clearly visible.

The above coins except the last one were issued in between 1509 A.D. to 1576 A.D.

The above treasure trove is recommended for the acquisition to the State Museum, Hyderabad.



### Polavaram Project - Left Bank

#### (iv) Assistant Project Officer, Rajahmundry

During the year, as many as 58 villages have been surveyed, and their archacological importance is given below.

##### A. Sites of prehistoric importance

(i) *Chokkanapalli*: Microlithic tools are found embedded in the gravel beds of the river Godavari and several of these are crescent blades and scrapers worked on quartz.

(ii) *Rayanipet*: The dolmenoid cist burials found on the out-skirts deserve excavation. Several burials have heavy slabs placed in the middle of the circle stones. The settlement consists of 50 burials and these are in good state of preservation.

##### B. Sites of early historic importance

(i) *Chokkanapalli*: Sites of early historic importance occur on the way to Sri Ramagiri. The area known as Peddabandalu is virtually littered with ancient potsherds. The thickness of the deposit varies from 1 m. to 3 m. The black and red ware sherds have a slip on them. The area is recommended for excavation under the programme of excavation.

(ii) *Gundala*: The village widely known for its hot-springs has some traces of ancient culture on its western side. The mounds are of a height of 1 to 2 m. on average, abutting the main road. At the northern end is the road while the eastern and the southern ends bear ashy deposits characterised by polished red, black, black and red ware of pre-historic period. A bi-conical bead of jasper testifies to the workmanship of the period. The surface collection includes a few microliths probably deposited over the mounds by floods. As the finds are encouraging the site is recommended for a major excavation.

##### C. Sites of medieval period, forts and inscriptions

###### (1) Sites of medieval periods

(i) *Sitampet*: Three habitational mounds confining to the foot of the hill on the east have yielded structural remains besides coarse redware and grey ware pieces. To examine the nature of the deposits, an excavation is advisable.

The locality called as Mayala Bavi in the past yielded an exquisitely carved doorjamb in addition to few sculptures like the *saptamatrika* panel etc. By the side of the find spot, there is a school and the rear part of the building can be examined without much disturbance, as some carved pieces have jutted out.

###### (2) Ruined Forts

(i) *Rekhapalli*: The Rekhapalli Zamindari had a chequered history in waging wars against the British. The remains of a mud fortification wall can be seen, but no excavation is proposed here.

(ii) *Devarapalli*: The ruined fort is 1/2 km. away from the river Godavari. There exists a fortification wall constructed in stone and mud plaster. The dilapidated places are filled with broken architectural members, *veeragal* images and lintels. Remains of an ancient temple in an extensive area are to be seen while entering the fort. The enormous debris will yield encouraging results, if excavated.

## IX. VILLAGE-WISE SURVEY AND PREPARATION OF DIRECTORY OF MONUMENTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

(1) Keeping in view the rich archaeological potentiality of Andhra Pradesh, a unique scheme of "Village-wise survey and Preparation of Directory of Monuments in Andhra Pradesh" has been sanctioned to document the archaeological data. Under this scheme, one post of Research and Training Officer on regular time-scale, and four posts of Research Assistants, on payment of consolidated remuneration of Rs. 1,000/- per month have been sanctioned for conducting village-wise survey and preparation of Directory of Monuments. Accordingly, the Research Assistants started the survey work commencing with Anantapur District.

(2) There are 63 Revenue Mandals in this District consisting of 965 main villages and 2421 hamlets.

(3) During the period from August, 1986 to the end of 1987 March, 362 villages including hamlets have been surveyed covering 12 Mandals in Anantapur, Singanamala and Uravakonda Taluks. During the village-wise survey, the Research Assistants have located a number of neolithic-chalcolithic sites, few glass industry sites belonging to medieval period and megalithic burials, besides a number of temples datable to early, late, and medieval periods mostly of typical Vijayanagara style.

7 hill forts, 6 land forts, 8 fortifications, 9 *burjus*, about 650 loose sculptures and 85 inscriptions have also been located. The loose sculptures belong to different cults, which are detailed in the Annexure.

The reporting work also has been completed simultaneously and the findings of the survey have been recorded for each village separately under the supervision of the Research and Training Officer.

Some of the ancient sites located and the importance of each site from the archaeological point of view are detailed below village-wise:

### 1. Munti-Madugu village, Garladinna Mandal

The village lies 31 kms. north of Anantapur and 4 kms. from Kallur *agraharam* towards west. On the southern side of the village, 4 furlongs from the Chennakesava temple, a habitation site is noticed extending over 7 acres. The land is being disturbed due to castor cultivation. Different types of potsherds were collected from the site. Redware, white painted, black slipped ware, red slipped wares black and red ware, buff ware, and black on red ware pottery pieces have been collected from the site. Stone artefacts have not been noticed. A fragment of redware jar with averted rim containing ropy design and 3 pieces of redware pottery with white paintings are among the collection.

### 2. Budedu (v.), Garladinna Mandal

Budedu, 19 kms. from Anantapur is on the way to Penakacherla. An ash mound is located one km. east of the village. It is a very extensive habitation site extending over five acres, dug up

by the villagers for mud. The site is covered by thorny bushes. Surface exploration yielded two broken stone celts, two sling-balls and two grinding stones, along with black and red ware, red slipped ware, dull red ware and buff ware pottery pieces. A piece of neck portion of a vessel of black and red ware was also collected.

### **3. Ullikallu (v.), Singanamala Mandal**

The village is situated about 6 kms. to the east of Rachepalli which is 46 kms. from Anantapur. It appears that the village actually lies on the habitation deposit dating back to chalcolithic period. From the exposed portion which is 2 m. thick, black and red ware, black slipped ware, red slipped ware and red ware are noticed. Painted pottery is not available.

### **4. Rachepalli (v.), Singanamala Mandal**

The village lies about 46 kms. north-east of Anantapur. To the west of the village about 2 kms. away, a habitation site was noticed as the road from Anantapur passes through the site. Polished stone axes, black and red ware, black slipped ware, red slipped ware and buff ware were noticed at the site. The site extends to about 200 square metres. The exposed section is more than 1.5 m. in thickness. Two pieces of broken celts, and fragments of pottery have been collected.

### **5. Pedda Matla Gondi (v.), Singanamala Mandal**

The village is about 40 kms. to the east of Anantapur. To the south-west of the village at the foot of the hill called Rishinga swamy konda, towards Singanamala village about 2 kms. away from the village was noticed a habitation site which could be assigned to neolithic period. Intrusive pottery of early historical period has also been collected. One broken polished stone axe and two hammer stones were met with. The pottery includes neolithic hand-made pottery and early historic and modern pottery. Pistacide stones round in shape, three microliths (cores) have also been collected from the surface.

### **6. Gotkur village, Kuderu Mandal**

The village lies 13 kms. west of Anantapur, on the road to Ballary. At the foot of the hill called Pathoongutta one km. south of the village, a neolithic site was found. The site extended over an area of two acres. Two celts, two sling balls, along with a hand made black ware pottery, and one core have been collected from the site.

### **7. Antarganga (v.), Kuderu Mandal**

The village is situated about 30 kms. from Anantapur. To the west of the road few mounds have been noticed. According to the villagers, there existed 101 Siva temples in this village in the bygone days which are now extinct. It is quite likely that the mounds may be the ruined temples. Surface explorations of the mounds and the nearby fields did not yield any antiquities.

Neolithic pottery of greyware fragment of a perforated bowl, black ware, black slipped ware, red ware etc., have been collected from the fields about 100 yards from the mounds on the western side.

### 8. Chakrayapeta (v.), Singanamala Mandal

The village is situated by the side of the Anantapur-Tadpatri road about 22 kms. east of Anantapur. One kilometre west of the village at the foot of the hill locally known as Devarakonda were noticed habitational remains of neolithic-chalcolithic period. The habitation site is called Budidagadda, Budidapattu or Gone Madugula. The site extends about 500 m. at the foot of the hill and the thickness varies from 20 cms. to 2.5 m. The site is disturbed in some places. From the surface and the sections, pieces of red polished ware, red slipped ware, black and red ware, black polished ware, black on red ware and white painted red ware were collected. A number of polished stone axes intact and in fragments, one blood stone bead, four cores, besides spouted vessels, and black perforated pottery fragments were also collected. On the basis of surface collections of artefacts, three phases of culture *viz.* neolithic, chalcolithic, megalithic and early historical, are discernible.

### 9. Narasanayakunikunta hamlet of Kodimi (v.), Anantapur Mandal

The village is situated about 10 km. north-west of Anantapur and can be reached by walk from Rachanapalli. The hamlet is about 3 kms. north-west of Kodimi.

An ashmound was discovered at a distance of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  km. south of the hamlet in a valley amidst fields. The mound seems to be undisturbed and covers an area of 30 m. and is of a height of about 4 m. A few neolithic celts and sling balls have been collected in the nearby fields. The mound contains deposits and post holes of 15 cms. diameter. No pottery was traced on the ash deposit.

Another ancient site including an ash-mound and habitational deposit has been located in the "U" shaped valley, about one kilometre north-west of the village. Much of the ash content has been dug out by the villagers. As the area of the mound is divested of its soil and ashmantles, traces of a prepared ground with a number of post-holes on plan are visible now. Neolithic blotchy grey-ware, pink-ware, (both handmade and highly burnished) and black painted on red ware dishes, bowls, storage jars, and pots etc., besides some stone tools have been noticed.

### 10. Tarimala (v.), Singanamala Mandal

The village is situated about 35 kms. north-east of Anantapur, on the Gooty road, connected by regular bus service. It is on the banks of Penneru. About 500 m. south of the village, at the foot of a hill a neolithic-chalcolithic habitational deposit was noticed. The deposit extends over nearly 200 m. and the exposed habitational deposit varies from 30 cms. to 1.5 m. in thickness. The site seems to be undisturbed and the red soil brought down by rains from the village has covered the site. The surface yielded red slipped ware, red ware, black and red ware and black polished ware. Two fragments of polished celts were also collected from the surface.

### 11. Perevali (v.), Singanamala Mandal

The village about 24 kms. on Anantapur-Tadapatri road is connected by a cart-track.

(a) *Remnants of ancient glass industry* : About 200 m. away from the Varadaraja Swami temple are 4 small mounds measuring about 4 m. in height strewn profusely with pottery pieces and brick-bats. On the pottery pieces, there is a coating of glass and slag sticking to the inner surface of the sherds. Glass chunks are also noticed in large quantity. On the top of the mound one can notice the brick lining of the kilns used for melting glass. The diameter of the kilns is about 2.46 m. and the thickness of the walls is about 18 cms.

(b) *Neolithic - chalcolithic site* : The site is situated about two kilometres north of the village at the foot of the hills. The site is known as *Budida Nela*. The habitation deposit extends over about 300 m. and the thickness varies from 50 cms. to 2 m. From the surface and the sections were collected pot-sherds of black and red ware, red ware, red slipped ware, black polished ware and black on red ware. The site also yielded neolithic celts and sling balls.

## **12. Gulapalyam (v.), Vajrakarur Mandal**

The village is situated 22 kms. north-east of Uravakonda and 9 kms. south-west of Guntakal on the Guntakal - Uravakonda road, connected by regular bus service. A pre-historic site is located at the foot of the hill called 'Pillikonda' which extended upto Konakondla village. The habitation site extended over 2 kms. 4 stone celts, 1 sling ball and pottery pieces of slipped ware, buff ware, black and red ware, and painted ware etc., were collected along with a terracotta bead. Saddle querns have been noticed at the site. The pottery includes red slipped, black slipped, black and red ware, white painted black and red ware and russet coated ware etc.

The site is highly potential from the archaeological point of view.

## **13. Ganjikunta village, Vajrakarur Mandal**

The village is situated 14 kms. north-east of Uravakonda on the road to Guntakal and it is connected by regular bus service.

A neolithic habitation site is located one kilometre west of the village. The site extended over an area of about 20 acres. 5 stone celts (out of which 3 are broken), one sling ball along with potsherds of black slipped, black and red, red slipped ware, both hand-made and wheel made have been collected from the site.

## **14. Konakondla (v.), Vajrakarur Mandal**

Konakondla village lies 8 km. south-west of Guntakal on the Guntakal - Ballary road.

An ancient habitation site belonging to neolithic-chalcolithic period has been located one furlong west of the village, which is allotted to the Harijans for the construction of houses. An ashmound with a deposit of 10 m. is noticed extending over an area of 5 acres. 4 stone celts, 1 sling ball besides pottery of red-slipped ware, black and red ware, fragment of black dish and an antler bead were collected from the site.

### 15. Karakamukkala (v.), Vidapanakallu Mandal

The village is situated 12 kms. north-west of Uravakonda by the side of Vidapanakal-Pattur road and it is connected by regular bus service.

The flat portions on the top and slopes of the hill called "Thimmappakonda" are strewn with the habitational remains of the neolithic period. The habitational deposits varied in thickness from 20 cms. to 1 metre. Polished stone tools and slingballs, were noticed along with grey ware, red ware, red slipped ware, black slipped ware and black and red ware. 1 stone chisel, 3 broken celts, 1 sling ball, 1 core and few potsherds including neck portion of black ware etc., have been collected from the site.

### 16. Gadikal village, Vidapanakallu Mandal

The village lies by the side of Uravakonda - Guntakal road at a distance of 16 kms. from Guntakal. It is connected by bus service.

A pre-historic site extending over 4 acres was found with habitational evidence from neolithic period to modern times. The thickness of the deposit is more than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  metres at most of the places. A polished stone axe, sling balls, red slipped ware and black slipped ware were noticed on the surface.

A polished stone axe, a broken celt and a sling ball besides a few potsherds of red slipped and black slipped ware have been collected.

### 17. Velpumadugu (v.), Vidapanakallu Mandal

The village is 16 kms. from Uravakonda on the road to Ballary. At the top of the hill called Velpumadugukonda situated to the south-east of the village, habitational remains assignable to neolithic period were noticed. The exposed portion of the ashy deposit varied from 50 cms. to 1 m. in thickness. Eight broken polished stone celts, one sling ball, one quartz blade, one chert along with grey and red ware pottery were collected. Dr. V. Ramireddy collected 134 ground stone tools, and 26 artefacts of blade industry, one cornelian bead, 27 potsherds of grey and dull red ware besides locating 14 saddle querns at the site. Thick habitational deposits at several places were also reported.

### 18. Budagavi village, Uravakonda Mandal

The village lies 3 kms. west of Uravakonda and about 35 kms. north-west of Anantapur on the high road to Ballary.

On the northern slopes of the hill called Butamalakonda at a distance of one kilometre from the village was noticed habitational deposit assignable to neolithic-chalcolithic period. Thickness of the deposit varied from half-a-metre to 2 metres and the ash grey deposit extends over  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre. The land is not under cultivation. 7 polished stone celts including 4 broken celts, and 5 sling balls were collected along with grey ware, red slipped ware, red ware, and black and red ware. A fragment of neck portion of grey ware, and a fragment of lipped bowl and one blade of quartz have also been collected from the site. From the hill slopes of Peddakonda, a collection of 176 neolithic implements, 51 microliths along with two potsherds of blotchy greyware and five of dull red ware were reported by Dr. V. Rami Reddy.

**19. Gadehothur (v.), Vajrakarur Mandal.**

The village is situated 10 kms. north-east of Uravakonda and is on bus route.

Habitation site extending over an area of about 2 acres, assignable to neolithic period has been located in the north-eastern corner of the village near Basaveswara temple. 2 stone celts, 1 sling ball along with fragments of handmade pottery (fragment of handmade slipped bowl) have been collected from the site.

**20. Kadamalakunta village, Vajrakarur Mandal**

It is situated 10 kms. north-east of Uravakonda, on the road to Guntakal and can be reached by bus.

A habitation site datable to neolithic period has been located 1 km. south-east of the village in the cultivated fields. 3 stone celts, 1 sling ball, along with handmade pottery pieces such as a fragment of slipped bowl etc., have been collected. One saddle quern has also been noticed at the site.

**21. Kamalapadu (v.), Vajrakarur Mandal**

The village lies 16 kms. south-west of Guntakal on the road to Uravakonda and is connected by bus service.

Habitational site datable to neolithic-chalcolithic period has been located on the eastern side of the village in the cultivated fields, just behind the Chennakesava temple. A grinding stone, 2 stone celts, and pottery of red slipped black and red ware, red, dull red, black slipped, and white painted black and red ware have been collected from the site. A potsherd of a container lid is among the surface collections.

**22. Koratlapalle village, Kudaru Mandal**

Koratlapalle is a hamlet of Thimmapuram village situated 35 kms. north-west of Anantapur, connected by bus service.

An ashmound of 50 feet height has been noticed in the south-west corner of the village. The mound covered an area of one acre. One sling ball, two stone celts, of hand made and wheelmade pottery black ware have been collected on the surface of the mound. Base of a container besides few potsherds of red slipped ware have also been collected.

**23. Nimbagal (v.), Uravakonda Mandal**

The village lies 8 kms. south of Uravakonda and is on bus route. About half-a-kilometre south of the village near the Siva temple was noticed a habitation deposit datable to neolithic-chalcolithic periods. The deposit extends over an area of one acre and varied in thickness from half metre to 1 metre. Polished stone celts and sling balls along with potsherds of red slipped ware, greyware, black ware, red ware and black on red ware were noticed at the site. One broken celt, one sling ball and potsherds of slipped bowl, leg of a container and neck of grey ware jar with averted sharp edge etc., have been collected. The land is not cultivated.

#### 24. Kadarabanchi (v.), Vidapanakallu Mandal

The village is 18 km. north of Uravakonda and is connected by regular bus service to Guntakal-Ballary route.

To the west of the village, on the slopes and on the top of the hill called Vurukonda, are noticed six megalithic stone circles, with the diameter varying from 7 to 12 metres. Unique feature of one of the circles is that it consists of two circles of stones, with a diameter of 13 m. and 10 m. respectively. Another circle on the top of the hill has a menhir on the northern side of the circle. The menhir is 1.62 m. in height and 32 cms. in width.

2 sling balls and hand made potsherds of red ware have been collected.

#### 25. Malapuram (v.), Vidapanakallu Mandal

The village lies 14 kms. north of Uravakonda.

Near the Anjaneyaswamy temple about half-a-kilometre south of the village were noticed the remnants of an ashmound, assignable to neolithic-chalcolithic period. The ashy deposit is completely disturbed. One polished stone celt, potsherd of black and red ware, red ware and a handmade black ware crucible are the collections.

#### 26. Lattavaram (v.), Uravakonda Mandal

The village is 3 kilometres east of Uravakonda and is connected by bus service.

To the west of the village, on the slopes of the hillock called Narasimhappakonda was noticed an ash mound of 10 m. thickness extending over an area of about 40 sq.m. The site yielded black and red ware, black on red ware and some handmade pottery. Neck portion of a container, and black painted on red ware etc., are some of the potsherds collected from the site.

#### 27. Veligonda (v.), Uravakonda Mandal

This village is 3 kms. to the west of Uravakonda. To the west of the village on the slopes of the hillock called 'Veligonda', habitational greyish deposit extending over half-an-acre assignable to neolithic-chalcolithic periods was noticed. The thickness of the deposit varied from 1/2 m. to 2 m. Seven polished stone celts including four broken pieces and sling balls were collected along with potsherds of black and red ware, red ware, red slipped ware, russet coated ware and dull red ware.

#### 28. Pandikunta (v.), Vajrakarur Mandal

Pandikunta village, 16 kms. east of Uravakonda is connected by bus service.

One kilometre to the east of the village, a mound about 10 feet height, probably a site of glass making industry was noticed. Glass chunks were collected from the site. Glazed pottery pieces etc., found at the site and the presence of molten glass over the pottery pieces indicate that there existed glass industry in medieval period.



### 9. Bhogasamudram (v.), Tadipatri Mandal

The village, 16 kms. north of Tadipatri is on bus route.

A mesolithic site yielding a discoid core, parallel sided blades, a point and some flakes was noticed on the banks of Buggavanka, about 1 km. east of Bhogasamudram village.

### 30. Veldurti village, Chennakottapalli Mandal

Veldurti village lies on the eastern banks of the river Chitravati, 21 kms. south-east of Dharmavaram town and 12 kms. east of Chennakothapalli. The village is connected by bus route.

About 1 kilometre north of the village was located a deposit profusely yielding pottery pieces with moulten glass sticking on both exterior and interior surface. The mound extended over an area of 15 sq. m. and the thickness of the deposit is about 2 m. Apart from moulten glass chunks in different colours, raw material was also noticed at this site. It is quite probable that this mound might be a place of glass industry in medieval period.

### 31. Bandlapalli Pappuru (v.), Narpala Mandal

The village lies by the side of Narpala - Dharmavaram road, 29 kms. east of Anantapur. Regular bus service is available from Narpala and Dharmavaram. About 2 kms. south of the village on the eastern slopes of the hill Tellakonda 14 stone circles were noticed. The bounding circles in quartz or sand stone is filled with cairn packing. The burials are locally known as Moriguttalu. Most of the burials are roughly 15 m. in diameter. Two cup-marks were noticed on a black stone boulder of one of the burials.

## ANNEXURE

### I. List of loose sculptures, inscriptions etc., located in the Villagewise Survey.

1. Nagas, Nagabandhas	..	..	402 Nos.
2. Siva and Sivalingas	..	..	13 "
3. Nandi	..	..	45 "
4. Mahishasura Mardini	..	..	6 "
5. Parvati	..	..	13 "
6. Anjaneya	..	..	6 "
7. Ganesa	..	..	38 "
8. Hero stones	..	..	17 "
9. Laxminarayana	..	..	4 "
10. Vishnu	..	..	8 "
11. Bhairava	..	..	4 "

12. Veerabhadra	..	..	10 Nos.
13. Dwarapalas	..	..	4 "
14. Laxmi	..	..	5 "
15. Chennakesava	..	..	5 "
16. Surya	..	..	4 "
17. Garuda	..	..	2 "
18. Alwars	..	..	36 "
19. Lakulisa	..	..	3 "
20. Miscellaneous:			
1. Radha Madhava	..	..	1 "
2. Panel depicting Surya, Chandra, Sivalinga and devotees	..	..	1 "
3. Head with three eyes and Jatajuta	..	..	1 "
4. Female devotee	..	..	1 "
5. Stone idol of Krishna surrounded by cows	..	..	1 "
6. Goddess (?)	..	..	1 "
7. Panchaloha idols of Venkateswara and his consorts	..	..	3 "
8. A stone panel depicting seven females and one male figure	..	..	1 "
9. Standing human figure	..	..	1 "
10. A man riding a horse and females standing on the back	..	..	1 "
11. Two sitting women	..	..	1 "
12. Panchaloha idols of Chennakesava, Sreedevi, and Bhudevi	..	..	3 "
13. A female deity with 12 hands	..	..	1 "
14. Slabs of male and female figures	..	..	4 "
15. Bas relief figure of men and women	..	..	1 "
16. Village goddess Chowdeswari	..	..	1 "
Total :			<u>648 Nos.</u>

II. Inscriptions: 85 inscriptions were located.

## **X. MUSEUMS**

The following Museums are functioning under the control of the Department

1. State Museum, Public Gardens, Hyderabad.
2. Khajana Building Museum, Golconda, Hyderabad.
3. Qutub Shahi Period Museum at Qutub Shahi Tombs, Golconda.
4. Yeleswaram Pavilion in the premises of the Directorate Office, Hyderabad.
5. Contemporary Art Pavilion, Public Gardens, Hyderabad.
6. Victoria Jubilee Museum, Vijayawada.
7. Andhra Sahitya Parishad Govt. Museum & Research Institute, Kakinada.
8. R.S.R. Government Museum, Rajahmundry.
9. Bhagawan Mahavir Government Museum, Cuddapah.
10. Dam Site Museum, Mylavaram Dam, Cuddapah.
11. Gandhi Centenary Museum, Karimnagar.
12. District Museum, Guntur.
13. Pillalamarri Museum, Mahaboobnagar.
14. Site Museum at Alampur, Mahaboobnagar District.
15. Kulpak Museum, Kulpak, Nalgonda District.

“Srisailem Pavilion” is under construction, in the premises of the Directorate Office, for display of the antiquities etc., salvaged from the submergeable area of Srisailem Project.

### **(i) Registering Officer, Nellore**

The Museum building which was constructed for site Museum at Kanuparthi in Prakasam District was taken over by the Registering Officer, Nellore. Seventy one loose sculptures of different sizes, and periods lying in and around Kanuparthi village were shifted and displayed in the Museum.

### **(ii) Gandhi Centenary Museum, Karimnagar.**

To improve water supply to the Museum, the old  $\frac{1}{2}$ " pipe was replaced by  $\frac{3}{4}$ " pipe.

During the year under report a total number of 8,288 people visited the Museum.

(iii) **State Museum, Hyderabad**

Steps have been taken to popularise the Museum. In the Yuva Vani, A.I.R. programme in Telugu the importance of various galleries and objects was elaborated. The programme has been well received. Script was prepared by the officers of the concerned sections, in consultation with the Curator, and the Programme Producer. After the programme, enquiries were received, more about Mummy in the museum from various people. An article in an Urdu daily on the importance of the objects in the Museum also helped to develop a sense of affinity between the institution and the public. Efforts are on to keep up this rapport.

Private tourists have now made it a point to visit our institution. However the A.P. Tourism or Tourist Development Corporation of India are yet to place the Museum on their itinerary of visits as to-date they just pass through the public gardens. The efforts of the Curator in this regard have not achieved the desired results.

The institution has become a reference cell and guiding centre for post-graduate students of Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology. They come to the Museum for practical study on numismatics, iconography and art. The Curator is regularly helping and guiding them. At present two Ph.D. students from Osmania and one M. Phil. from Nagarjuna Universities are working on subjects relating to the collection of the State Museum for their thesis. Several foreign scholars from British and American Universities have come to study the paintings particularly Mughal and Deccani Schools.

An important collection of 9 sculptures has been added besides other antiquities etc. Special mention may be made of the massive Chamundi and Brahma figures. Some rare paintings of Nandalal Bose are of considerable importance.

Out of the various coins received during the year, one lot of more than 550 coins from Hanumakonda is of far reaching importance. This is a mixed lot having both Chalukya and Kakatiya coins. We have definite proof that the Kakatiyas had issued these coins, on which we find the titles *Uttama Ganda, Malla* and *Arita Gaja Kesari* etc. Similarly coins of Chalukya Rama (-Luka Rama) were also found in this lot. Details on this are given in the Numismatic section note.

As the saying goes that either the mountain has to go to Muhammad or Muhammad should go to the Mountain, it is now the Museum which goes to the people. With this in view, Mobile Museum wing is being sent to various nooks and corners of the State to familiarise the people with the idea of Museum and popularise it. The exhibition visited six places last year.

Compared to the meagre resources at disposal, we have attained a tremendous amount of good will among the public. Given the necessary resources, one can achieve far reaching results. Detailed report from different sections of the Museum is given below.

The State Museum, Hyderabad possesses a noteworthy collection of Indian miniatures and modern art paintings. More than two thousand paintings pertaining to ancient, medieval and modern period are available to illustrate the original development of civilisation and culture in the State in its various aspects.

The collection of Indian miniature paintings covers all the phases of painting from the illustrated palm-leaf manuscripts of the 16th and 17th centuries to the early 19th c. Pahari paintings. The main schools of Indian paintings viz., Mughal, Rajasthani and Deccani are well represented. The collection is specially rich in the Deccani sub-schools of paintings as of Kurnool, Gadwal, Shorapur and Hyderabad. This section is more patronised by the students of University of Fine Arts College, and other Universities, Indian and Foreign.

In the current year (1986-1987) the State Museum has purchased the famous Indian artist Nandalal Bose's five post-card sketches from Sri K. Sriprakash. Another set of three portraits of Mahatma Gandhi, Tagore and Patel was purchased from Sri Kowta Rammohan Sastry. These three portraits are drypoint etchings. The five sketches of Nandalal Bose are briefly described below.

1. *Dockyard*: 1926

A lively pencil and pen sketch on a card of 8 cms.  $\times$  8½ cms. size with subdued black accents. This work gives a clue to his attitude towards line drawing and his skill with pen and pencil sketches. This was drawn in the year 1926.

2. *Forest*

Water colour sketch on post card (13½ cms.  $\times$  8½ cms.) dating back to 1929. This is a lively drawn forest scene of the longwoods with impenetrable background. The small black touches of his pen on the trees shows his eye for small detail.

3. *Tea Labourer*: 1929

Pencil and pen sketch on post-card (13½ cms.  $\times$  8½ cms.)

A keen study of a tea labourer from Kurseong near Darjeeling, done in pencil and pen shows Nandalal as a keen observer of human life in natural surroundings.

4. *Autumn*: 1921

Water colour on post-card (13½ cms.  $\times$  8½ cms.)

The withering trees and the fallen dead leaves on the ground show amazing brilliance in the handling of lines in the sketch, and his insight into nature and life.

5. *Washerman*: 13½ cms.  $\times$  8½ cms.

Pen and pencil sketch on post-card.

It is a water colour showing a washerman preparing fuel for boiling clothes in an earthen pot. The sketch is worked in bold strokes suggesting moving lines. The strokes of the brush show the skill of Nandalal Bose.

The Museum also acquired three dry point etched portrait sketches of Ravindranath Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhai Patel from Sri Kowta Rammohan Sastry during the year 1986-87.

1. Ravindranath Tagore: 1950 (31 cms. × 24 cms.)
2. Mahatma Gandhi: 1950 (26 cms. × 19 cms.)
3. Vallabhai Patel: 1950 (33 cms. × 23 cms.)

**Numismatic Section: State Museum, A.P., Hyderabad.**

This year, the State Museum had acquired totally 30 lots of coins from various Districts of the Andhra Pradesh. Out of the 30 lots, 8 lots consist of only gold and silver ornaments. Lot No. 24 of 1986 consists of 30 punchmarked silver coins from 5th century B.C. to 1st century B.C. One broken miniature pot of black and red ware in two pieces has been received from Peddabankur, Peddapalli Mandal, Karimnagar District in the excavations conducted in 1974-75 by the Department.

Moreover, another lot No. 31 of 1986 consists of three gold *Ramatankas* along with one copper container which has been received as Treasure Trove from Annaram village, Miryalguda Mandal, Nalgonda District.

The rest of 20 lots, have been received as Treasure Troves. The coins of these lots including punch-marked coins belong to the rulers of various dynasties like Kakatiya, Chalukya, Bahamani, Qutub Shahi, Vijayanagar, Mughal, British India and Asaf Jahis, etc.

In all 2150 coins have been received. Out of which 582 coins are of gold, 1301 are of silver and 267 coins are of copper.

A brief note on the coins of treasure troves received during the year is given in appendices A, B & C.

# APPENDIX — A

The source and metal of the coins are shown in the following table.

<i>How acquired</i>	<i>Metal</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Gold or base Gold</i>	<i>Silver</i>	<i>Copper etc.</i>	
As Treasure Trove	582	1271	267	2120
From Excavation	—	30	—	30
Presented	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—
<i>Total:</i>	582	1301	267	2150

Statement showing the District-wise breakup figures of coins received in the State Museum, Hyderabad, during the year 1986-87.

<i>District</i>	<i>Gold or base gold</i>	<i>Silver</i>	<i>Copper etc.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Adilabad	..	254	..	254
Karimnagar	..	44	..	44
Khammam	9	40	..	49
Krishna	..	..	7	7
Mahboobnagar	..	796	184	980
Medak	..	123	..	123
Nalgonda	3	6	..	9
Nizamabad	..	2	70	72
Vizianagaram	..	36	..	36
Warangal	570	..	6	576
<i>Total:</i>	582	1301	267	2150

# APPENDIX — B

Table of the coins acquired for the State Museum, Hyderabad during the year from 1st April, 1986 to 31st March, 1987 showing the metal and dynasty to which they belong.

<i>Dynasty</i>	<i>Gold or base gold</i>	<i>Silver</i>	<i>Copper etc.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Asaf Jahi	..	741	..	741
Bahmani	..	..	76	76
British India	..	91	7	98
Chalukya	2	..	..	2
Kakatiya	576	..	..	576
Mughal	..	316	..	316
Punchmarked	..	153	..	153
Qutub Shahi	..	..	184	184
Ramatanka	3	..	..	3
Vijayanagar	1	..	..	1
<i>Total:</i>	582	1301	267	2150



# APPENDIX — C

## List of the coins acquired for the cabinet of State Museum, Hyderabad. from 1st April, 1986 to 31st March, 1987.

<i>S.No. lot No.</i>	<i>Date of receipt</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>No. of coins etc.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>How acquired</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. 7/86	5-5-86	Gold		1. Two kadiyalu (rekulu) 2. One kadiyam 3. One ear ring 4. Two padagalu 5. Two pattalu 6. Seven leaves	T. T. from the Dist. Collector, Karimnagar. Lr. No. B6/281/86 5-2-86.
2. 8/86	5-5-86	Silver	14	Coins of Shah Jahan & Aurangzeb Alamgir	T. T. from the Dist. Collector, Karimnagar. Lr. No. B6/5558/85 21-4-86.
3. 9/86	5-5-86	Silver	11	Asafjahi coins 1. Asaf Jah VI 2. Asaf Jah VII Two melted silver pieces and one small triangular coin shaped silver piece (above item 2 & 3 returned).	9 2 T. T. from the M.R.O., Amrabad, Mahbubnagar Dist. Lr. No. A/619/86 29-4-86.
4. 10/86	19-5-86	Gold		ORNAMENTS 1. Wire in two pieces 2. Two ear pendants. 3. Two small ear pendants in three pieces.	T. T. from the M.R.O., Sitanagaram, E.G. District. Lr. No. C/12/85 dt. 13-5-86.

1	2	3	4	5	6
				4. Two gold beads (for nose) One metal container (lid portion and bottom also broken)	
5. 11/86	29-5-86	Silver	730	Asaf Jahi coins (machine made)	T. T. from the M. R. O., Bijna- pally, Mahbub- nagar Dist. Lr. No. C/777/ 86. 28-5-86.
6. 12/86	2-6-86	Copper	6	Bahmani coins Ahmad Shah Bahmani Mohd. Shah Bin Humayun Shah	T. T. from the R.M.O., Kesa- mudram, Warangal Dist., Rc. No. D/8290/ 1983 dated 19-5-86.
7. 13/86	12-6-86	Gold	36	Gold patties including one broken.	T. T. from the Dist. Collector, Warangal. Lr. No. C6/2027/86 Dt. 11-6-86.
8. 14/86	12-6-86	Gold	567	Kakatiya coins of big size 36 Small size coins 9 Kakatiya coins of big size 37 Small size coins 9 Kakatiya coins 190 Kakatiya coins 3 Gold chain pieces 2 Kakatiya coins big size 155 Small gold coin 1 One pair of gold gantee and satamanam Pieces of melted gold. 2	T. T. from the Dist. Collector, Warangal. Lr. No. C6/8693/85 Dt./- 10-6-86.

1	2	3	4	5	6
9. 15/86	13-6-86	Copper	7	British India period East India Co. coins	T. T. from the Collector, Krishna Dist. Rc. No. B3/5786/85 Dt. 21-5-86.
10. 16/86	13-6-86	Silver	55	British India Rupees	T. T. from the M. R. O., Gadwal, Mahabubnagar Dist. Rc.No. B/ 781/86 Dated 28-5-86.
11. 17/86	13-6-86	Gold		Pieces with goddess like design.	5 T. T. from the M.R.O., Gara, Srikakulam
		Silver		Ingot silver like piece clotted with mud.	1 District. Rc. No. 93/85 HC Dt. 29-5-86.
12. 18/86	13-6-86	Silver	14	Mughal coins of Shah Alam Bahadur Farrukhsiyar Alamgir II Locket	8 T. T. from the Collector, Khammam Dist. 1 Lr. No. D6/7461/85 5 Dt. 5-6-86. 1
13. 19/86	19-7-86	Silver	2	Mughal coins, Aurangzeb Alamgir	2 T. T. from the M.R.O. Birkur, Nizamabad Dt. Lr. No. A3/321/86 Dt. 27-6-86.
14. 20/86	19-7-86	Silver	26	Mughal coins, broken pieces of container	T. T. from the Collector, Khammam Dist. Lr. No. D6/2384/86 Dt. 30-6-86.
15. 21/86	19-7-86	Gold		Ear ornaments	2 T. T. from the Collector, Khammam Dist. Lr. No. D6/2858/86 Dt. 30-6-86.

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1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	22/86	19-7-86	Gold & Copper	Gold ornaments seven pieces and ring	1 T.T. from the Dist. Collector, Medak. Lr. No. D3/5362/86, Dated 3-7-86.
17.	23/86	29-7-86	Gold	1. Two sheets (one in two pieces). 2. Mangalasutra 3. One wire ( <i>kante</i> ) 4. Rings Beads 5. One gold piece. 6. Anklet 7. <i>Gavvalu</i>	1 T.T. from het M.R.O. Kaviti, Srikakulam District. Lr. No. Rc. No. 68/86-A Dated 28-7-86. 3 5 1 2
18.	24/86	19-8-86	Silver	30 Punchmarked coins with one broken miniature pot of black and red ware in two pieces.	Peddabankur exca- vation for 74-75 dt. 5-2-75 with Ac. of Excavation No. 2600 Sector I, Division 158 Trench C4 Layer 3 Karimnagar Dist.
19.	25/86	28-8-86	Silver	36 British India (East India Company) rupee coins Queen Victoria's King William III	29 7 T.T. from the Collector, Vizian- agaram District. Rc.No. 2277/86 C-5 Dt. 23-8-86.
20.	26/86	27-9-86	Silver Brass	253 Later Mughal coins One container (lota)	T.T. from the R.M.O., Bhainsa, Adilabad District. Rc. No. B/1329/86 Dated 25-9-86.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	27/86	9-10-86	Copper	184	Qutub Shāhi coins	T.T. from the M.R.O., Mahbubnagar District. Rc. No. C/3985/83 Dated 9-10-86.
22.	28/86	18-10-86	Gold	1	Vijayanagar coin of Krishna Raya	1 T.T. From the Dist. Collector, Warangal. Rc. No. C6/6549/86 Dated 16-8-86.
23.	29/86	18-10-86	Silver	123	Punchmarked coins	T.T. from the Collector, Medak District. Rc. No. D3/7454/86 Dated 1-9-86.
24.	30/86	18-10-86	Silver	1	Later Mughal coin	T.T. from the M.R.O. Neradigonda, Adilabad District. Rc. No. D1/1259/86 Dt/- 11-9-86
25.	31/86	18-10-86	Gold	3	<i>Ramatankas</i> One copper container	T. T. from the M.R.O. Miryalgu- da, Nalgonda Dist. Rc.No. A3/2540/86 Dated 30-8-86.
26.	32/86	18-10-86	Gold	2	Chalukyan coins (base-gold)	2 T. T. from the M.R.O., Mari- peda, Warangal Dist. Rc.No. A/1020/86 Dated 4-9-86.
					1. One small ring	
					2. One big ring	
					3. Two pieces of ring	
					4. One small wire	
					5. Sixty hollow <i>gundlu</i>	
					6. Two small round pieces gold and silver mixed (two base gold coins of Chalukyan period?) and one silver taweez.	

1	2	3	4	5	6
27. 1/87	3-2-87	Gold -do- -do-  -do- Copper	9	1. Kakatiya coins 2. Two base gold pieces 3. One melted piece of base gold 4. Two rings 5. One copper container	T. T. from the M.R.O. Khammam (Rural) Khammam Dist. Rc.No. C/32/85 Dated 22-10-86.
28. 2/87	3-2-87	Copper	70	Bahmani coins	T. T. from the M.R.O., Bodhan, Nizamabad Dist. Rc. A6/3251/86 dated 27-10-86.
ORNAMENTS					
29. 3/87	12-2-87	Gold		1. Tikki billalu 13 2. Addagundlu 15 3. Koliki billalu 3 4. Old Gentilu] 2 5. Patakamu (gold plated) 1 6. Siga billa 6 7. Mukku nathu 1 8. Chevi jumki 1 9. Sandevanki 1 10. Sande vanki 1 11. Chain 1	T. T. from the M.R.O. Chinna Chintakunta, Mahbubnagar District. Rc. No. C/587/86 dated 7-2-87.
		Silver			
30. 4/87	31-3-87	Silver	6	Mughal coins Shah Alam Bahadur 4 Alamgir II 2	T. T. from the M.R.O., Gunadala, Nalgonda Dist. Rc. No. C/286/87 dt./ 25-3-87.

### A BRIEF NOTE ON THE COINS ACQUIRED

1. Lot No. 8/86.

The State Museum acquired a lot of 14 silver coins from Gullakota village, Velgatoor Mandal, Karimnagar District. The coins represent two Mughal emperors namely Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb Alamgir.

2 Lot No. 9/86.

This lot consists of 11 silver coins of two Asaf Jahi rulers *viz.*, Nawab Mir Mahboob Ali Khan, Asaf Jah VI and Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan, Asaf Jah VII. This T. T. has been received from Mannanur village, Amrabad Mandal, Mahboobnagar District.

3. Lot No. 11/86.

Seven hundred and thirty silver one rupee coins have been received as Treasure Trove from Palem village, Bijnapally Mandal, Mahboobnagar District. The coins of this T. T. are machine made belonging to the Asaf Jahi rulers *viz.*, Nawab Mir Mahboob Ali Khan, Asaf Jah VI and Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan, Asaf Jah VII.

4. Lot No. 12/86.

This lot consists of only 6 copper coins received from Inugurthy village, Kesamudram Mandal, Warangal District. These coins represent two kings, *viz.*, Ahmad Shah Bahamani and Muhammad Shah Bin Humayun Shah Bahamani.

5. Lot No. 14/86.

Five hundred and sixty seven gold coins of two sizes have been found as Treasure Trove near Padmakshi temple, Hanmakonda Mandal, Warangal District. The big size coins are thin and cup-shaped. On the obverse, we find punches of padma, lion, a legend in two lines or single line and also the letter "Sri" either single or in double. In the centre we find the boar symbol surmounted by the sun and the moon. This is the royal insignia of the Kakatiyas who ruled the central Deccan and the coastal Andhra between 11th - 13th century A.D.

Hitherto we know only two types of legends on the Kakatiya coins as "Daya Gaja Kesari" or "Raya Gaja Kesari". In this lot coming from Hanamkonda, Warangal we find several other names not known to numismatic world but rarely occurring in the inscriptions of the Kakatiya period. Some of these names are probably mere titles held by some of the Kakatiya rulers and in some cases they represent the titles of the Kakatiya feudatories. We find the names of Subhata Narayana, Mandalika Kesari and Ahita Gaja Kesari. We also found a few Chalukyan coins of "Luka Rama" which should be read as Chalukya Rama. The smaller type of coins also belong to Kakatiya rulers mainly, a few to the Chalukyan period.

Besides "Raya Gaja Kesari" etc., we also find the names of *Uttamma Ganda, Malla, Chalukya Rama* and *Gourasinga*.

This lot consisting of 567 coins is the "Magnum-Opus" of the entire collection of this year not only for the quantity, but also for the information that it has provided to the numismatic world. As these coins are being further studied, we may learn more important facts.

6. Lot No. 15/86.

This lot consists of only 7 copper coins received as T. T. from Siddardhanagar H/O. Narsapet village, Nuzvid Mandal, Krishna District. The coins are not in good condition and legend is not legible on most of the coins. Only two copper coins of East India company have the figure of Queen Victoria.

7. Lot No. 16/86.

Fifty five silver coins have been received as T. T. from Gadwal village and Mandal, Mahboobnagar District. This T. T. represents one rupee coins of the Queen Victoria and William.

8. Lot No. 18/86.

Fourteen silver coins have been received as T. T. from Bayyaram village, Pinapaka Mandal, Khammam District. The coins are of Shah Alam Bahadur, Farrukhsiyar and Azizuddin Alamgir-II the Mughal emperors.

9. Lot No. 19/86

Only two silver coins have been received as T. T. from Mallapur village, Birkur Mandal, Nizamabad District, representing Aurangzeb Alamgir.

10. Lot No. 20/86.

In this lot, twenty six silver coins have been received as T.T. from Gundala village and Mandal, Khammam District. The coins represent Aurangzeb Alamgir, Shah Alam Bahadur, Muhammad Shah and Azizuddin Alamgir II of the Mughal dynasty.

11. Lot No. 24/86.

Thirty silver punch marked coins along with one broken miniature pot of black and red ware in two pieces have been received from Peddabankur excavation, Peddapalli Mandal, Karimnagar District for 1974-75, conducted by the State Department of Archaeology and Museums.

12. Lot No. 25/86.

In this lot thirty six machine made one rupee silver coins of Queen Victoria and William have been received as T. T. from Ramabhadrapuram village, Gantyada Mandal, Vizianagarm District.

13. Lot No. 26/86.

Two hundred and fifty three silver coins have been received, from Bhainsa village and Mandal, Adilabad District. The coins are of the last two rulers of the Mughal dynasty viz., Muhammad Akbar-II, and Bhadur Shah.



## 14. Lot No. 27/86.

In this lot one hundred and eighty four copper coins of Abdullah Qutub Shah and Abul Hasan Tanashah of Qutub Shahi dynasty have been received from Appanapalli H.O., Yadira village, Mahboobnagar Mandal and District.

## 15. Lot No. 28/86.

Only one gold coin of Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagara has been received as Treasure Trove from Mulkalapally village, Mogullapally Mandal, Warangal District.

## 16. Lot No. 29/86.

In this lot, one hundred and twenty three silver punch-marked coins have been received from Ensanpally village, Siddipet Mandal, Medak District.

## 17. Lot No. 30/86.

One silver coin has been received as Treasure Trove from Nagmallial village, Neradigonda Mandal, Adilabad Dist. Details are not visible.

## 18. Lot No. 32/86.

The base gold coins of Chalukyan period have been received along with gold and silver ornaments from Maripeda village and Mandal, Warangal District. These two coins bear the legend Raya Gaja.

## 19. Lot No. 1/87.

Nine base gold coins along with two gold rings, base gold pieces and one copper container have been received from Gollapad village Khammam (rural) Mandal, Khammam District. The coins of this Treasure Trove may belong to the Kakatiya period as the legend Daya Gaja is found on some of the coins.

## 20. Lot No. 2/87.

Seventy copper coins of Bahamani dynasty have been received from Machapur village, Bodhan Mandal, Nizamabad District. They are of two kings viz., Mahmood Shah Bahamani and Kalimullah Shah Bahmani.

## 21. Lot No. 4/87.

In this lot six Mughal silver coins of Shah Alam and Azizuddin Alamgir-II have been received from Vasthakondur village, Gundala Mandal, Nalgonda District.

### Report on Galleries

Many objects and antiquities were added to the collection of the State Museum, either as Treasure Trove or by purchase and also by transfer etc.

The total number of antiquities received during the year are as follows:

I. Bronzes	34
II. Stone sculptures	12
III. Miscellaneous	8
IV. Paintings	9
V. Manuscripts	2
VI. Textiles	5
<i>Total:</i>	<hr/> 70 <hr/>

Out of the 70 objects collected, 54 objects of bronze, stone and miscellaneous are added to the sections under the control of the Gallery Assistant. They are briefly detailed below.

One Treasure Trove found in Sarlaravulapally of Kandukur Mandal in R. R. Dist. was received during the month of June, 1986 consisting of copper and brass objects of different sizes such as pots; plates and bowls etc., These were assigned accession Nos. from 86-30 to 86-58.

One Kakatiya stone sculpture of seated Saraswati in *padmasana* on a lotus has been transferred from General Administration (S.B.) Department, Secretariat, Hyderabad. Lower left and right hands are mutilated. Upper right and left hands are holding *ankusa* and *pasa*.

Eleven (11) stone sculptures of various sizes were also received from K. B. Museum, Golconda. They are Brahma - standing, Saraswati-seated, Mahishamardani, Kali, Chamundi, Kartikeya, Vishnu, Saptamatrika panel, and Nagini sculptures etc. They are on display at present in the Devi gallery. Brahma sculpture is erected by the side of Kakatiya *mandapa* in the open yard of the Museum. All these sculptures of 11th or 12th century A.D. belong to the Kalyani Chalukyas. Special mention may be made of the seated Chamundi figure in brown sand-stone. She holds *kapala* in a hand and the huge figure is most powerfully delineated.

Two brass images of Ganapati and Garuda (modern folk art), were purchased from Sri Satishkumar, Hyderabad through Art Purchase Committee.

During the year, six wood carvings, two *Yali* figures, two horse heads and two rearing horses were purchased. One figure of *gramadevata* made of paper-pulp (modern) was also purchased. The wood carvings and the paper-pulp *gramadevata* figures belong to the folk-art type. They are crude and painted in a rough way with loud colours, red and black predominating. They represent a dying tradition and in this way they have importance.

An ivory paper cutter comparatively an old piece, perhaps belonging to late 18th century A. D. with intricate floral carving or we may call it as jally-work on the handle and blade as well, has been purchased.

A treasure trove containing three panchaloha idols of Siva standing with four hands, Parvati and Gouri standing with two hands are received from Kamareddy, Nizamabad District.

The objects which were acquired through several means, during the year are shown sectionwise separately, vide Annexure, for information.

**List showing the objects and antiquities received from 1-4-1986 to 31-3-1987**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>General Ac. No. of the Museum</i>	<i>Name of the object</i>	<i>Source of acquisition</i>	<i>From whom received</i>	<i>H.O. Ref. No.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>I. Bronzes</i>						
1.	86-30	Copper pot	Treasure Trove	M.R.O., Kandukur (M) R. R. Dist.	H2/1640/86	
2.	86-31	Copper pot	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.	86-32	Copper pot	-do-	-do-	-do-	
4.	86-33	Copper pot	-do-	-do-	-do-	
5.	86-34 to 86-44	11 copper lotas	-do-	-do-	-do-	
6.	86-45 to 86-47	3 copper bowls	-do-	-do-	-do-	
7.	86-48	Copper dish	-do-	-do-	-do-	
8.	86-49 to 86-51	3 copper plates (broken)	-do-	-do-	-do-	
9.	86-52	Copper frying pan	-do-	-do-	-do-	
10.	86-53	Lamp with stand (broken)	-do-	-do-	-do-	

AR 11x

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
11.	86-54 & 86-55	2 small copper plates	Treasure Trove	M.R.O, Kandukur (M), R.R.Dist.	H2/1640/86	
12.	86-56 to 86-58	3 small vessels (completely broken)	do-	-do-	-do-	
13.	87-9	Ganapathi (modern folk art)	Purchase	Sri Satish- Kumar, Hyd.	H2/3302/86	
14.	87-10	Garuda (modern folk art)	-do-	-do-	-do-	
15.	87-26	Siva-standing	Treasure Trove	Kamareddy, Nizamabad Dist.	H2/1263/87	
16.	87-27	Parvati-standing	-do-	-do-	-do-	
17.	87-28	Gowri-standing	-do-	-do-	-do-	
<i>II. Sculptures</i>						
18.	86-60	Saraswati-seated	Transfer	G.A.D. Secretariat	S2/4180/84	
19.	86-61	Brahma-standing	-do-	K. B. Museum, Golconda.	D1/35/86	
20.	86-62	Saraswati-seated	-do-	-do-	-do-	
21.	86-63	Mahishamardani	-do-	-do-	-do-	
22.	86-64	Kali-seated	-do-	-do-	-do-	
23.	86-65	Kali (Chamundi)-seated	-do-	-do-	-do-	
24.	86-66	Kartikaya seated on peacock with consort Valli	-do-	-do-	-do-	
25.	86-67	Vishnu represented in Varahavatara	-do-	-do-	-do-	
26.	86-68	Chamundi-seated	-do-	-do-	-do-	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
27.	86-69	Saraswati-seated	Transfer	K. B. Musum Golconda	D1/35/86	
28.	86-70	Saptamatrika panel	-do-	-do-	-do-	
29.	86-71	Nagini	-do-	-do-	-do-	
<i>III. Miscellaneous Section</i>						
30.	87-11	Yali, wood carving	Purchase	Sri Satish Kumar, Hyd.	H2/3302/86	
31.	87-12	Yali, wood carving	-do-	-do-	-do-	
32.	87-13	Horse head, wood carving	-do-	-do-	-do-	
33.	87-14	Horse head, wood carving	-do-	-do-	-do-	
34.	87-15	Rearing horse, wood carving	-do-	-do-	-do-	
35.	87-16	Rearing horse, wood carving	-do-	-do-	-do-	
36.	87-17	Paper cutter (ivory) with jali work	-do-	-do-	-do-	
37.	87-18	Gramadevatha (paper pulp)	-do-	-do-	-do-	

**Classification of coins — State Museum, Hyderabad.**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Gold</i>	<i>Silver</i>	<i>Copper</i>	<i>Potini</i>	<i>Lead</i>	<i>Other Metal</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1323 F to 1339 F	1,031	10,727	32,805	—	13	—
1340 F	8	1,961	1,521	5		
1341 F	13	80	921			
1342 F	8	1,550	4,619			
1343 F	8	534	1,509			
1344 F	36	808	2,549			
1345 F	14	544	1,622			
1346 F	53	618	1,824			
1347 F	74	234	1,948			
1348 F	7	718	9,944	3,370	2,400	
1349 F	14	865	6,697		2,700	
1350 F	121	2,049	2,776		4	
-do-	1	16	79	298	1,515	
1351 F	16	641	777		7	
-do-		22	108	288	1,686	
1352 F	42	464	44		9	
1353 F	7	365	117			
1354 F	4	294	3,398	1,052	3	
1355 F	417	745	209		6	
1356 F		889	1,405			
1357 F	19	529	992	2	5	
1358 F	42	409	2,253	69	218	
1359 F	73	702	23,588			
1951 A.D.	6	476	2,288		9,212	
1952	68	313	589		200	77
1953-54	15	526	2,409			
1954-55	237	904	293			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1955-56	46	300	136			
1956-57	15	455	1,019			
1957-58	232	8,595	2,549			
1958-59	129	1,681	1,665			
1959-60	239	1,817	810			
1960-61	692	884	233		277	
1961-62	578	1,393	615		18	
1962-63	415	1,957	3,372	1,022	3,075	
1963-64	615	1,260	244			
1964-65	201	242	254	1,332	9	
1965-66	469	654	1,643		29	
1966-67	30	458	65			
1967-68	226	693½	624			
1968-69	318	392				
1969-70	294	3,505	229			
1970-71	115	929	2,278	1,255	91	
1971-72	416	630	7		4,383	
1972-73	349	642	2,409			
1973-74	140	1,258	370			
1974-75	33	523	136		110	
1975-76	13	58	204			
1976-77	571	1,661	1			
1977-78	503	315	585			
1978	401	7½	273			
1979	220	879	264			
1980	25	987	225		264	
1981	170	504	1,048		5	
1982	192	1,065	162		2,397	
1983	359	1,366	55			
1984	198	641	265			
1985	84	208	791			
1986	1,363	1,358	199			

## **MUSEUM WEEK CELEBRATIONS, EXHIBITIONS ETC.**

Curator, A. S. P. Government Museum & Research Institute, Kakinada.

The Curator participated in the 6th Rajahmundry Book Fair and Exhibition held from 7-1-1987 to 11-1-1987 at Rajahmundry. During the exhibition, books of former Andhra Sahitya Parishad and the Departmental publications were sold, besides giving wide publicity to the activities of the Department.

### **1. Mobile Museum Exhibition at Osmania University in June, 1986**

In connection with N. S. S. Co-ordination Seminar, a mobile exhibition at Osmania University Campus was conducted from 12-6-1986 to 15-6-1987. Hon'ble Minister for Education inaugurated the exhibition on 12-6-1987. Materials displayed in the exhibition included recent acquisitions and epigraphical material.

Various photographs of important monuments in Andhra Pradesh also have been displayed in the exhibition.

### **2. Exhibition conducted at Sangareddy in the month of November, 1986.**

A mobile exhibition was conducted at Sangareddy from 5-11-1986 to 8-11-1986 in the premises of Govt. Junior College for Boys.

It was inaugurated by the District Public Relations Officer on 5-11-1986. The material displayed highlighted the historical potentiality of Medak District, displaying the original pieces of pottery, Satavahana, Qutub Shahi and Asaf Jahi coins, and arms and weapons of Qutub Shahis found at Kondapur of Medak District etc. The exhibition was mainly to popularise the historical and archaeological importance of our State among the students and local public. Pamphlets containing the historically and archaeologically important monuments and places of the District were printed and distributed to the visitors.

Thousands of students and public visited the Exhibition during those four days, showing keen interest in the objects displayed. Students of different schools have taken notes on the importance of the objects displayed.

### **3. Exhibition held at S. V. R. M. College, Nagaram, Guntur District, January, 1987**

An exhibition was arranged in S. V. R. M. College, Nagaram, Guntur District in connection with the Andhra Pradesh History Congress.

Exhibits included palaeolithic, neolithic tools, pot shreds of Satavahana period, coins of various dynasties like Guptas, Satavahanas, Moghuls, Qutub Shahs and Asaf Jahs and various photographs of important monuments. A separate section with miniature paintings depicting the Raga-Ragini theme was also arranged. Besides the above objects, some rare objects like Bidri-ware, and copies of inscriptions were also displayed.



The exhibition was declared open by Sri. N. G. Ranga, Member of Parliament.

The dignitaries visited the exhibition and commended the display of the objects and aim of the exhibition. The students of the college evinced keen interest in the objects exhibited. It was concluded on 7-1-1987.

#### **4. Exhibition conducted at Sri Hanuman Vyayamashala in March, 1987**

In connection with the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of Sri Hanuman Vyayamashala School at Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad, an exhibition was arranged for one day on 4-3-1987 at the request of the Principal of the School.

Material displayed at the exhibition pertained mainly to the Qutub Shahi dynasty. Various types of arms and weapons and coins of Qutub Shahs were displayed. Photographs of monuments of Hyderabad like Charminar, Qutub Shahi Tombs, Golconda Fort etc., were displayed for the information of the students and to improve their knowledge.

#### **5. Exhibition at Adilabad, March, 1987**

As a part of its general activity, the Mobile Museum section had conducted an exhibition in the month of March, 1987 from 12-3-1987 to 17-3-1987 in the premises of the District Libraries, Adilabad. The aim of the exhibition was to make the public aware of the historical and archaeological importance of the District. Pamphlets giving the details of the objects exhibited and the historical importance of the District have been distributed to the visitors.

A number of schools in the town utilised the opportunity and sent their students to the exhibition. Wide publicity was also given by the District Public Relation Officer in the news bulletins of A.I.R., Hyderabad and Adilabad and in daily Telugu news papers like Andhra Jyothi and Udayam etc.

### **XI. SHIFTING OF SCULPTURES**

This year the Subordinate Officers shifted the sculptures for display in their respective Museums as detailed below:

#### **1. Registering Officer, Kareemnagar.**

Seven sculptures of Veerabhadra, Ganapati, Nandi, Bhadrakali, Parvati, Surya, and Nagabandha, from Gangipalli village and a sculpture of Jaina Chandraprabha Tirthankara from Choppodandi village were shifted to Gandhi Centenary Museum, Kareemnagar.

#### **2. Registering Officer, Mahaboobnagar.**

Vishnu sculpture of 17th century A.D. from Beechpally, Gadwal Taluk and four loose sculptures consisting of Naga stones and hero stones located in the submergeable area of Jurala Project were shifted to District Museum, Pillalamarri.

### 3. Assistant Director, Warangal.

227 sculptures have been shifted to the District Museum building at Warangal.

## XII. LIBRARY BOOKS

319 books were acquired for the Departmental Library by way of purchase, exchange and on complementary basis during the year 1986-87.

The Subordinate Officers also acquired books for their libraries as detailed below :

1. Curator, State Museum, Hyderabad	41
2. Registering Officer, Anantapur	4
3. -do- Kareemnagar	29
4. -do- Mahaboobnagar	15
5. -do- Visakhapatnam	56
6. -do- Nellore	13
7. -do- Hyderabad	7
8. Assistant Director, Vijayawada	29
9. Assistant Director, Warangal	6

## XIII. LIST OF DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS BROUGHT OUT

The following publications were brought out by the Department during the year under report

1. Annual Report: 1981-82.
2. Journal of Andhra Historical Research Society Volume-38, Part-IV.

## XIV. SALE OF PUBLICATIONS

The Departmental publications worth Rs. 28,980-75 were sold during the year as detailed below :

1. Directorate office	..	Rs. 23,615-00
2. State Museum, Hyderabad	..	2,009-10
3. Subordinate Offices.	..	3,356-65
Total :		<u>28,980-75</u>

## XV. LEVY OF ENTRANCE FEE ETC.

A total amount of Rs. 36,527-95 was realised by way of entrance fee from the Qutub Shahi Tombs, Golconda and State Museums, Hyderabad, this year as indicated below :

1. Qutub Shahi Tombs, Golconda	Rs. 26,611-00
2. State Museum, Public Gardens, Hyd.	9,916-95
Total:	<u>36,527-95</u>

## XVI. INCOME FROM MONUMENTS

During the period under report an amount of Rs. 3,966-00 was realised through the sale proceeds of grass, usufruct etc., and an amount of Rs. 26-00 as fees for taking photographs.

### DETAILED NOTE ON THE STATE PLAN SCHEMES FOR THE YEAR 1986-87

The Plan schemes undertaken by the Department along with budget allocation for 1986-87 and expenditure there to are as detailed below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Budget allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure
1.	Survey, exploration and conservation of monuments	0.80	0.91
2.	Development of Hyderabad, Regional, District and site Museums.	6.10	* 5.66
3.	Development of Historical forts.	0.50	0.50
4.	Development of Qutub Shahi tombs and gardens	0.40	0.30
5.	Development of conservation laboratory, pottery and modelling section.	0.60	** 0.60
6.	Conservation of ancient temples and other religious edifices.	0.25	0.14
7.	Purchase of art exhibits and antiquities	0.25	0.24
8.	Development of archaeological libraries	0.10	0.10
9.	Village-wise survey and preparation of Directory of monuments and research cell.	1.00	0.73
Total:		10.00	9.18

\* This amount is inclusive of a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs and also Rs. 1.00 lakh provided to P.W.D. (R & B) authorities as an advance from contingency fund for construction of District Museum buildings at Anantapur, Warangal and Nalgonda and a Site museum at Kanuparthi.

\*\* This amount was provided to P.W.D. (R & B) authorities for construction of first floor on the existing Conservation Laboratory building.

## XVII. IMPLEMENTATION OF STATE PLAN SCHEMES — 1986-1987

### *Introduction*

An amount of Rs. 90 lakhs was allocated to the Dept., in the VII Five Year Plan 1985-90. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs each was provided in the Annual Plans for 1985-86 and 1986-87. The following schemes were implemented by the Department during 1986-87.

### **1. Museums**

#### *1. Development of Hyderabad, Regional, District and Site Museums (Rs. 6.10 lakhs)*

The intention of this scheme is to educate the people at all levels and make them aware of our ancient culture by establishing Regional museums and District museums, one at each District headquarters and Site museums at important places in the State. For implementing this scheme Government have sanctioned one post of Chief Museum Officer at the Directorate, one post of Curator and two posts of Watchmen for Srisailem Pavilion at Hyderabad, one post of Attender and one post of Watchman for Buddhist Gallery at Vijayawada and one post of Attender and one post of Watchman at Cuddapah Museum. Government have also sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for construction of District Museum building at Anantapur; Rs. 1.00 lakh each for District Museum buildings at Warangal and Nalgonda and Site Museum at Kanuparthi, which are being executed by P.W.D. (R. & B.) authorities. A budget certificate for an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh was issued to them for construction of site museum at Kanuparthi. By surrender of Rs. 4.00 lakhs from regular head of account by the Department, an equal amount was provided to P.W.D. (R. & B.) authorities for construction of District Museums at Anantapur, Warangal and Nalgonda. An amount of Rs. 5.66 lakhs including Rs. 5.00 lakhs provided to P.W.D. (R. & B.) authorities has been spent under this scheme during 1986-87.

#### *2. Purchase of Art pieces and Antiquities (Rs. 0.25 lakh)*

The intention of this scheme is to purchase the most deserving art pieces and antiquities for exhibiting them in the Departmental Museums. A meeting of the Art Purchase Committee was convened on 21-2-1987 and we have purchased some deserving antiquities worth Rs. 0.24 lakhs.

#### *3. Survey, exploration and conservation of Monuments (0.80 lakh)*

This scheme is intended to undertake survey, exploration and conservation of historical monuments protected by the Department. Government have sanctioned one post of Senior Care-Taker, one post of Care Taker and one post of Foreman for implementing this scheme. Conservation work at Ammavari temple was completed this year. A sum of Rs. 0.91 lakh has been spent under this scheme during 1986-87.

#### *4. Development of Conservation Laboratory, Pottery and Modelling sections (Rs. 0.60 lakh)*

As a measure of development of Conservation Laboratory, construction of first floor on the existing conservation laboratory building has been started this year which is being executed by P.W.D. (TR. & B.) authorities. A budget certificate for the provision was issued to them and the same has been treated as spent during 1986-87.

5. *Development of Historical Forts (Rs. 0.50 lakh)*

This scheme is meant for conserving the forts having historical and archaeological importance which are under the protection of the Department. Conservation work at Utnoor fort was undertaken during 1985-86 and remaining work of this fort has been completed in 1986-87 besides undertaking a part of the work at Kondapalli fort. Entire provision under this scheme has been utilized in 1986-87.

6. *Development of Qutub Shahi Tombs and gardens (Rs. 0.40 lakh)*

The Qutub Shahi tombs and gardens situated in Hyderabad are attracting good number of tourists. Some manure, plants and garden implements have been purchased for developing the gardens. Six gardeners were also employed on daily wages for developing the gardens. A sum of Rs. 0.30 lakh has been incurred under this scheme during 1986-87.

7. *Conservation of ancient temples and other religious edifices (Rs. 0.25 lakh)*

This scheme is meant for conservation and renovation works of the ancient temples of architectural and archaeological importance. Conservation work of Gaganmahal at Penugonda has been undertaken and a sum of Rs. 0.14 lakh has been spent in 1986-87.

8. *Development of Archaeological libraries (Rs. 0.10 lakh)*

This scheme is for purchase of important books on the subjects like Art, Architecture, Archaeology, Epigraphy, History, Culture and Numismatics etc., to equip the existing Departmental libraries so as to develop them as reference libraries for scholars and research students etc. The provision has been fully utilised.

9. *Village-wise survey and preparation of Directory and Research Cell (Rs. 1.00 lakh)*

The scheme is intended for establishing a Research Cell to undertake research work in the Department. A survey of all monuments in the State has been taken up by employing four Research Assistants on payment of remuneration to prepare a Directory of the Historical and Archaeological data of each monument with the photographs, descriptive notes etc. Government have issued orders for continuance of one post of Research and Training Officer to supervise this item of work and 4 Research Assistants for implementing this scheme. The work is in progress and an amount of Rs. 0.73 lakhs has been spent under this scheme during the year.

**Statement showing the Budget Provision and Expenditure.**

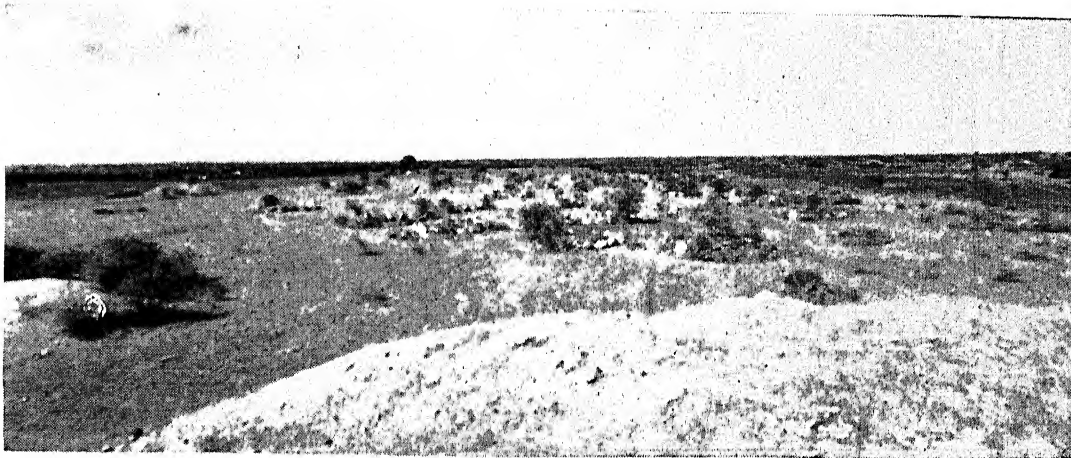
<i>Major, Minor and Sub-Head of A/c</i>	<i>Detailed Head of A/C</i>	<i>Budget Estimates 1986-87</i>	<i>Expenditure for 1986-87</i>
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
<b>NON-PLAN</b>			
278. Art & Culture			
MH. 015. Archaeology			
SH.01 Head quarters Office	010. Salaries	14,40,500	12,69,900
	020. Wages		2,600
	031. T. A.	32,000	29,900
	040. Office Expenses	1,25,000	1,25,700
	050. Payment for Professional & Special Services	13,200	13,200
	060. R. R. T.	1,000	
	150 M. & E.	30,000	29,900
SH.02. Regional Offices.	010. Salaries	9,36,900	8,53,100
	020. Wages		4,000
	031. T.A.	65,000	61,700
	040. Office Expenses	67,000	82,200
	060. R. R. T.	60,000	51,800
	150. M. & E.	40,000	30,000
SH.03. Exploration	140. Minor Works	40,000	30,000
SH.04. Excavations	010. Salaries	3,03,400	3,29,300
	020. Wages	10,000	3,200
	031. T. A.	8,000	7,400
	040. Office Expenses	27,000	25,000
	140. Minor Works	1,32,000	1,25,100
	150. M. & E.	5,000	

1		2	3	4
			Rs.	Rs.
<b>SH.05.</b>	Conservation	010. Salaries	15,74,700	15,24,300
		020. Wages	600	3,900
		031. T. A.	25,000	24,100
		040. Office Expenses	13,000	9,300
		090. Grants-in-aid		1,000
		140. Minor Works	3,80,000	3,50,800
<b>SH.06.</b>	Epigraphy	010. Salaries	4,51,200	4,14,500
		031. T. A.	20,000	20,200
		040. Office Expenses	2,000	2,000
		150. M. & E.	5,000	5,000
<b>SH.07.</b>	Archaeological Publications.	010. Salaries	2,08,100	1,60,300
		040. Office Expenses.	7,000	2,700
		070. Publications	1,11,800	92,800
<b>SH.08.</b>	Fellowships	100. Scholarships and Stipends	5,000	
<b>278. Art &amp; Culture</b>				
<b>MH.020. Archives and Museums C. Museums.</b>				
<b>SH.01.</b>	State Museum	010. Salaries	10,80,100	10,11,000
		020. Wages	900	
		031. T. A.	8,000	7,800
		040. Office Expenses.	70,300	46,900
		060. R. R. T.	20,000	17,500
		150. M. & E.	30,000	30,300
		280. Purchase of Antiquities, Ancient Relics and Contemporary arts.	35,000	10,500
<b>SH. 02</b>	Dist. Museums	010. Salaries	7,58,600	7,34,600
		020. Wages	6,000	6,300
		031. T. A.	12,000	12,500
		040. Office Expenses	25,000	21,900
		060. R. R. T.	4,000	2,000
		090. Grant-in-aid		1,000
		150. M. & E.	25,000	21,100
		140. Minor Works	95,000	93,100
		260. Other charges	5,000	

1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
SH.03. Museum Publications.	040. Office Expenses	1,000	1,000
	070. Publications	8,000	7,900
<b>PLAN</b>			
278. <i>Art and Culture</i>			
MH. 15. <i>Archaeology</i>			
SH.01. Headquarters Office	010. Salaries	91,000	97,300
	031. T. A.	8,000	6,900
	040. Office Expenses	16,800	15,700
	050. Payment for Professional & Special Services.	48,000	24,300
	140. Minor Works	80,200	79,900
	150. M. & E.	10,000	9,700
SH.05. Conservation	040. Office Expenses	26,000	13,000
	140. Minor works	95,000	81,600
278. <i>Art &amp; Culture</i>			
MH.20 <i>Archives and</i>			
<i>Museums. C. Museums</i>			
SH.01. State Museum	010. Salaries	15,000	
	031. T.A.	1,000	
	280. Purchase of Antiquities, Ancient Relics and Contemporary Arts.	25,000	23,800
SH.02. Dist. Museums	010. Salaries	77,200	59,400
	031. T.A.	2,000	1,800
	040. Office Expenses	4,800	4,800
	140. Minor Works	1,00,000	1,00,000







*Pl. 1. General view of Megalithic burial site, Erladinne (vg.)*

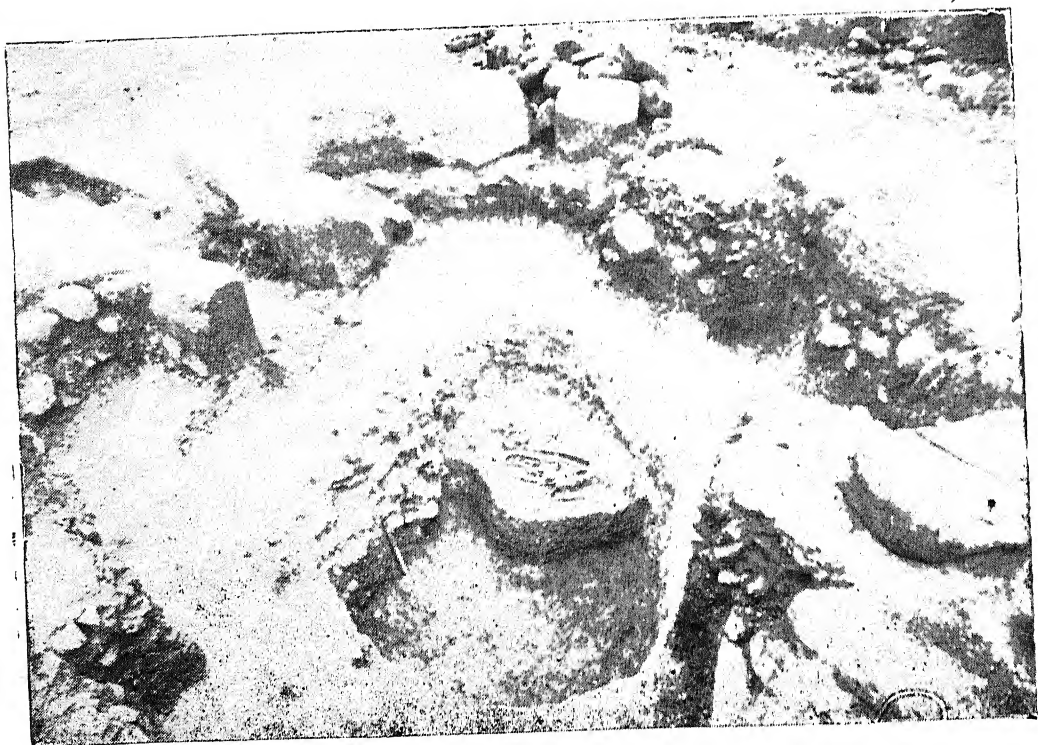


*Pl. 2. Close-view of the Megalithic burials, Erladinne (vg.)*

A-1



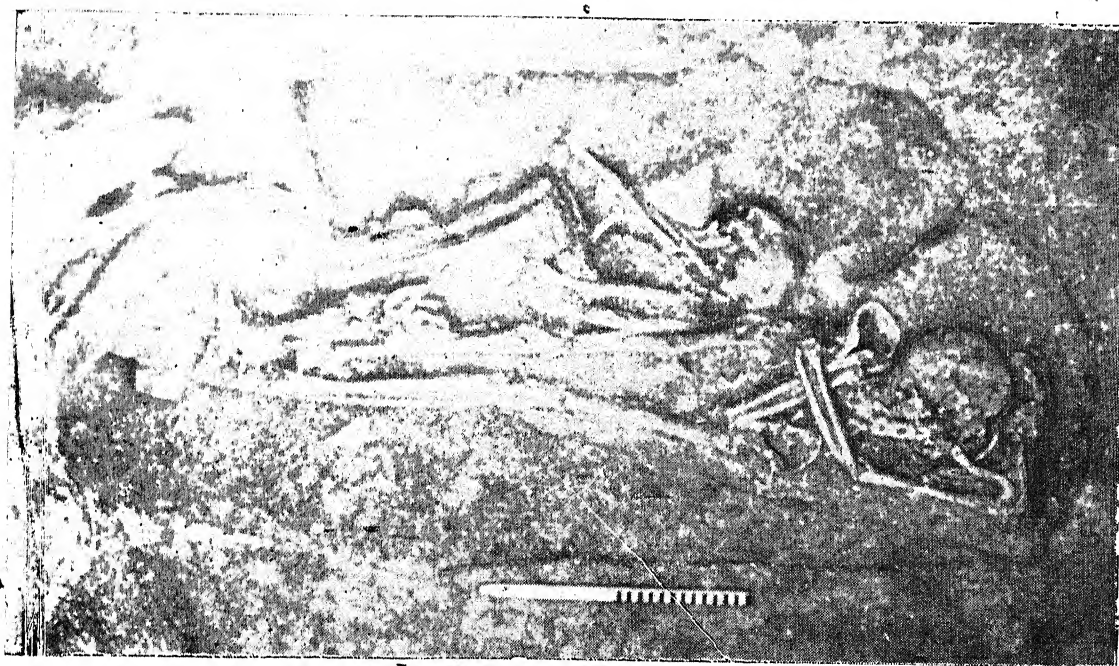
*Pl. 3. Site-I, Megalithic burial-I, Erladinne (vg.)*



*Pl. 4. Site-I, Megalithic burial - II. Skeletal remains, Erladinne (vg.)*

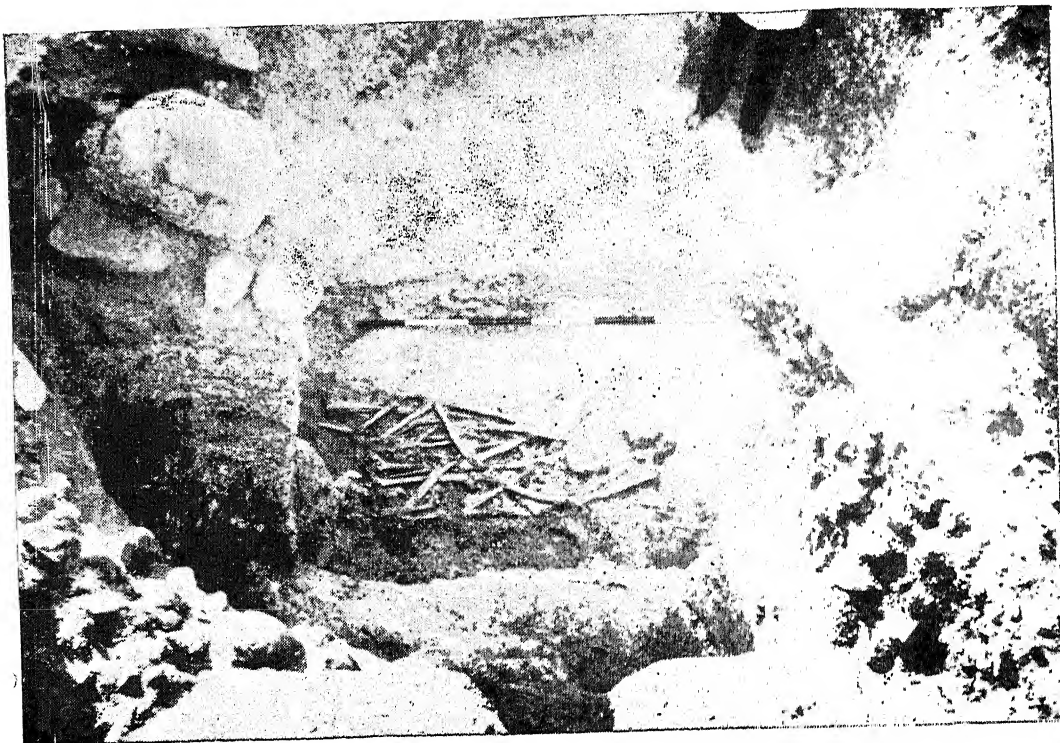


Pl. 5. Site-I, Megalithic burial-III, view showing skeletal remains in the pit, Erladinne (vg.)

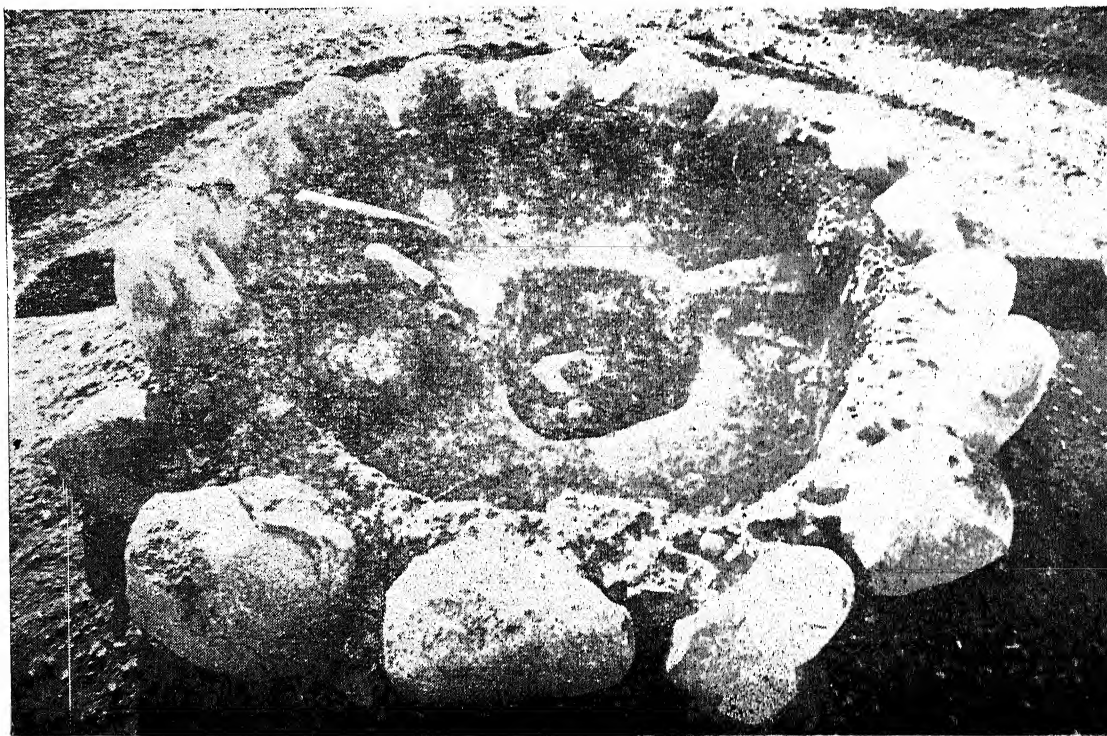


Pl. 6. Site-I, Megalithic burial-III, close view of skeletons, Erladinne (vg.)

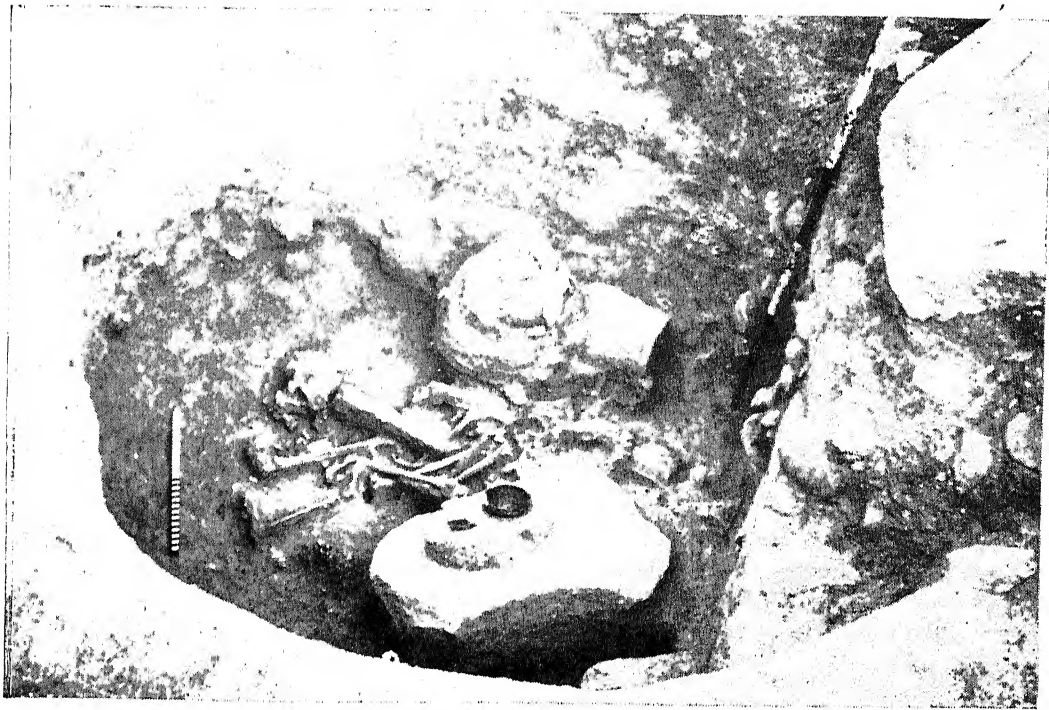




*Pl. 7. Sits-II, Megalithic burial-IV—showing skeletal remains in the pit, Erladinn: (vg.)*



*Pl. 8. Sits-II, Megalithic burial - V—General view of excavated burial, Erladinn: (vg.)*



*Pl. 9. Site-II, Megalithic burial V. Close-up of skeletons and pottery. Erladinne (vg.)*



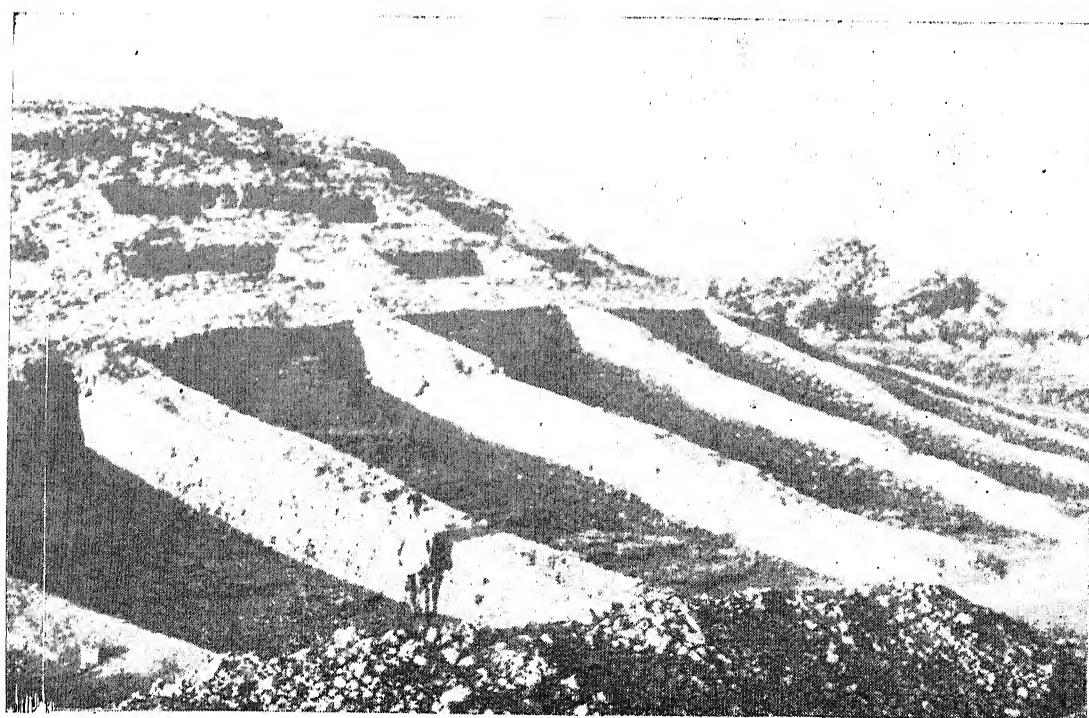
*Pl. 10. Site-II, Megalithic burial V. Close-up of skeletons, Erladinne (vg.)*



*Pl. 11 Site-II, Megalithic burial VI. Pottery associated with bone fragments in pit, Erludinne (vg.)*

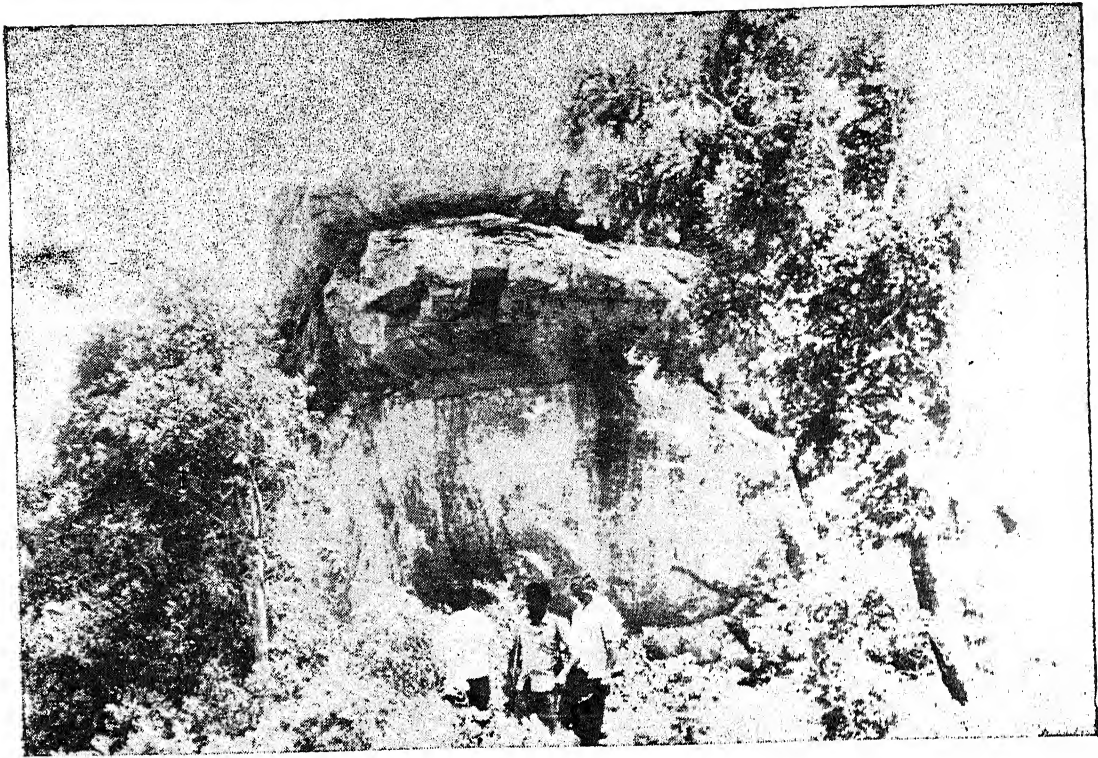


*Pl. 12. General view of the excavated Maha Stupa. Nelakondapalli.*

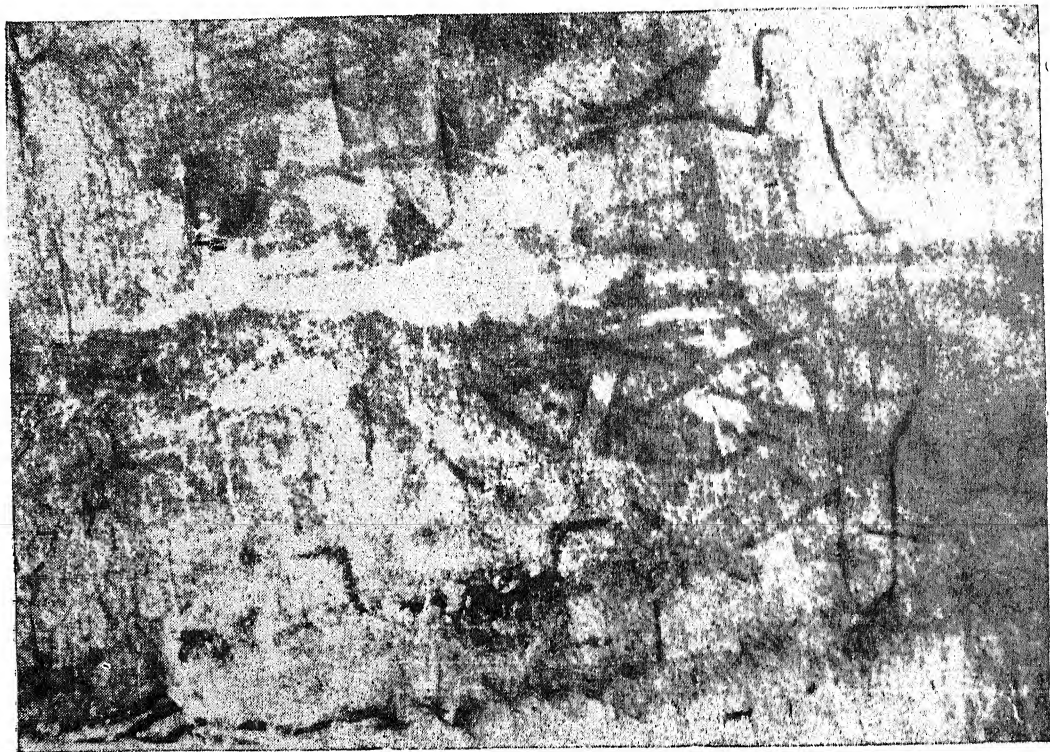


*Pl. 13. Close view of north-eastern corner of Maha Stupa. Nelakondapalli.*





*Pl 14. General view of rock shelter at Podicherla (vg.), Kurnool District.*



*Pl 15. Close view of rock paintings. Podicherla (vg.), Kurnool District.*

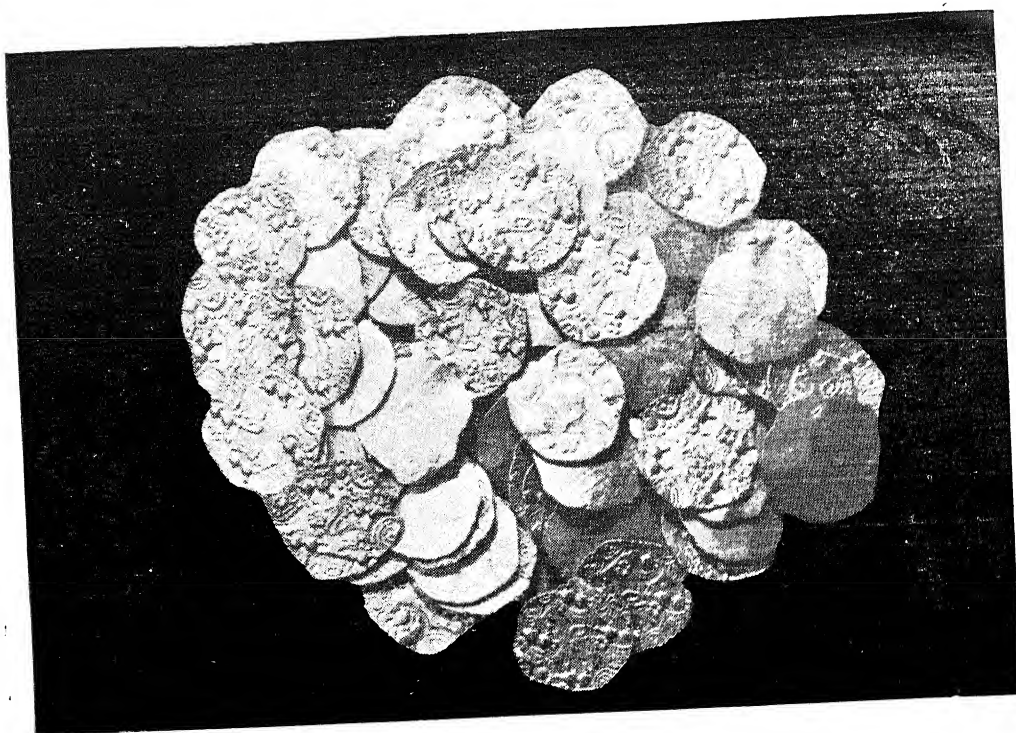


*Pl. 16. General view of rock shelter at K. Bollaram, Kurnool District.*

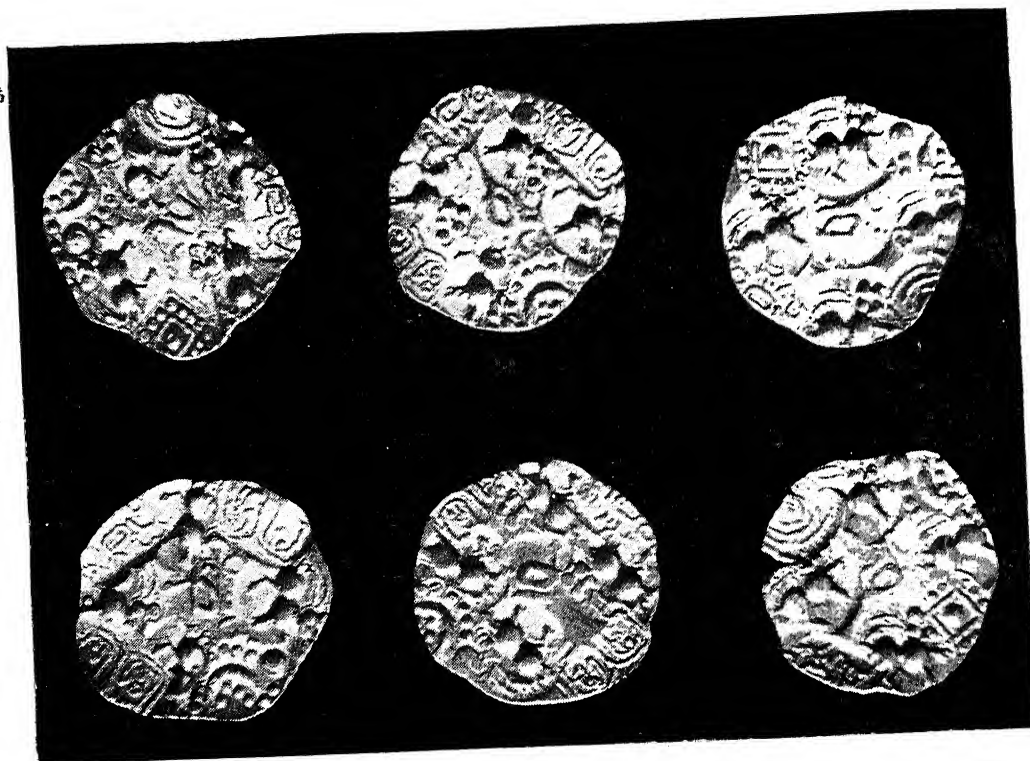


*Pl. 17. Close view of rock paintings. K. Bollaram, Kurnool District.*

A—9

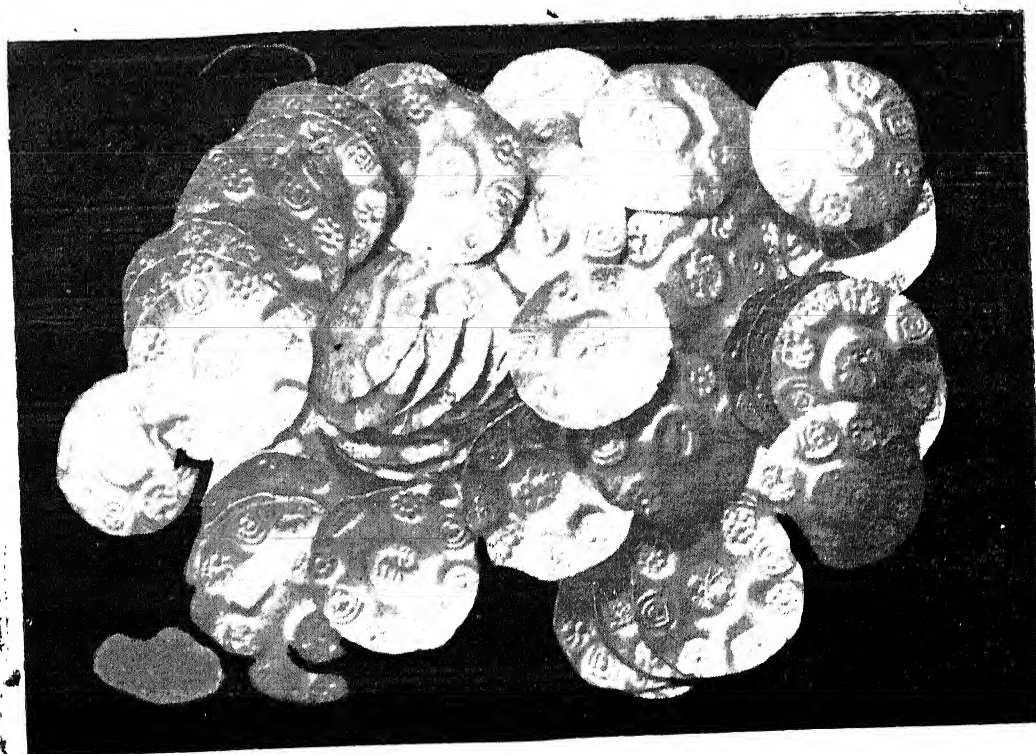


Pl. 18. 14/86 Lot - I. gold coin hoard - Padmakshamma Temple, Hanumakonda, Warangal District.



Pl. 19. Lot No. I 14/86 Close-up of gold coins, Hanumakonda, Warangal District.

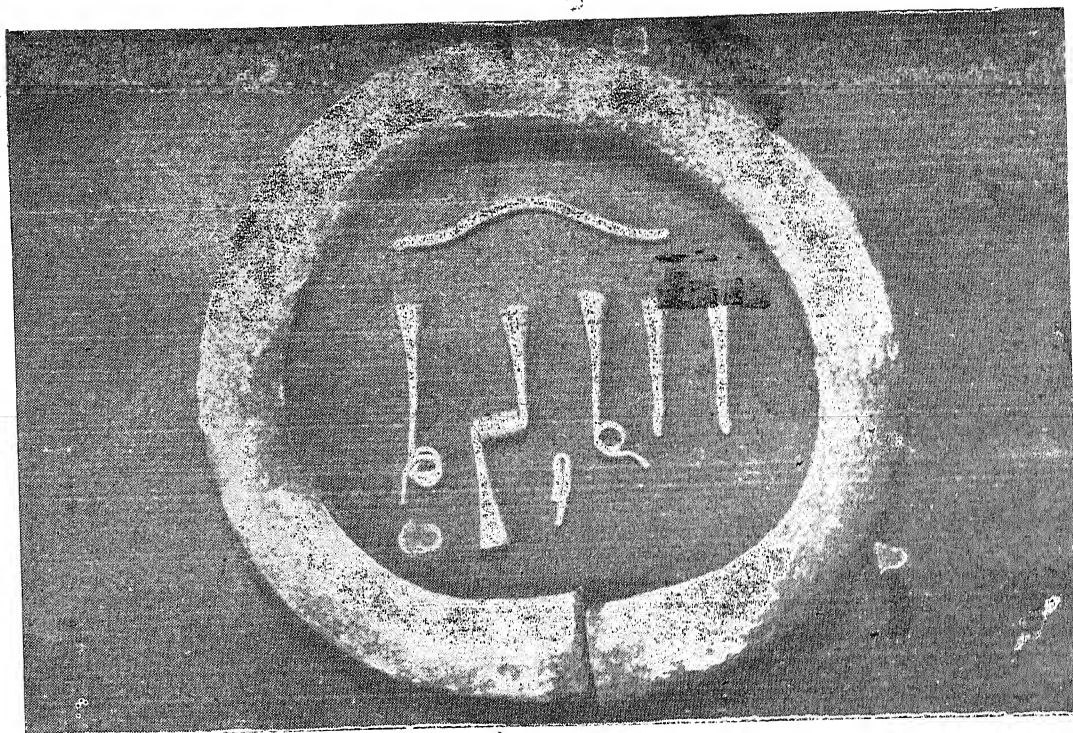




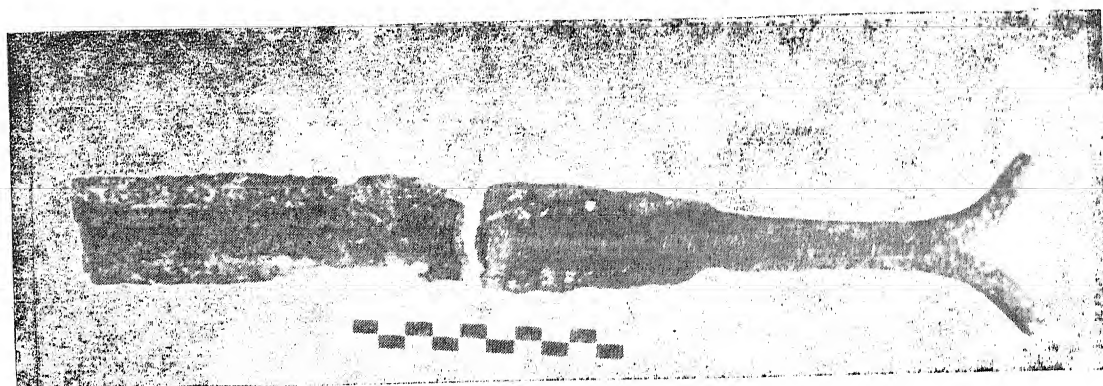
Pl. 20. 14/86 Lot. II - Hoard of gold coins at Patmakshamma Temple, Hanumakonda, Warangal District.



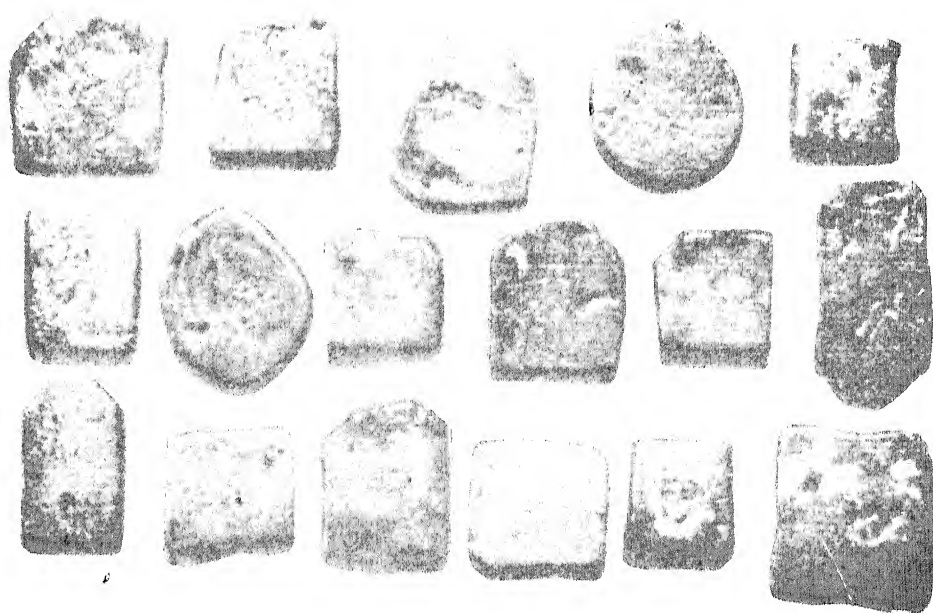
Pl. 21. Lot No. II 14/86 Close-up of gold coins.



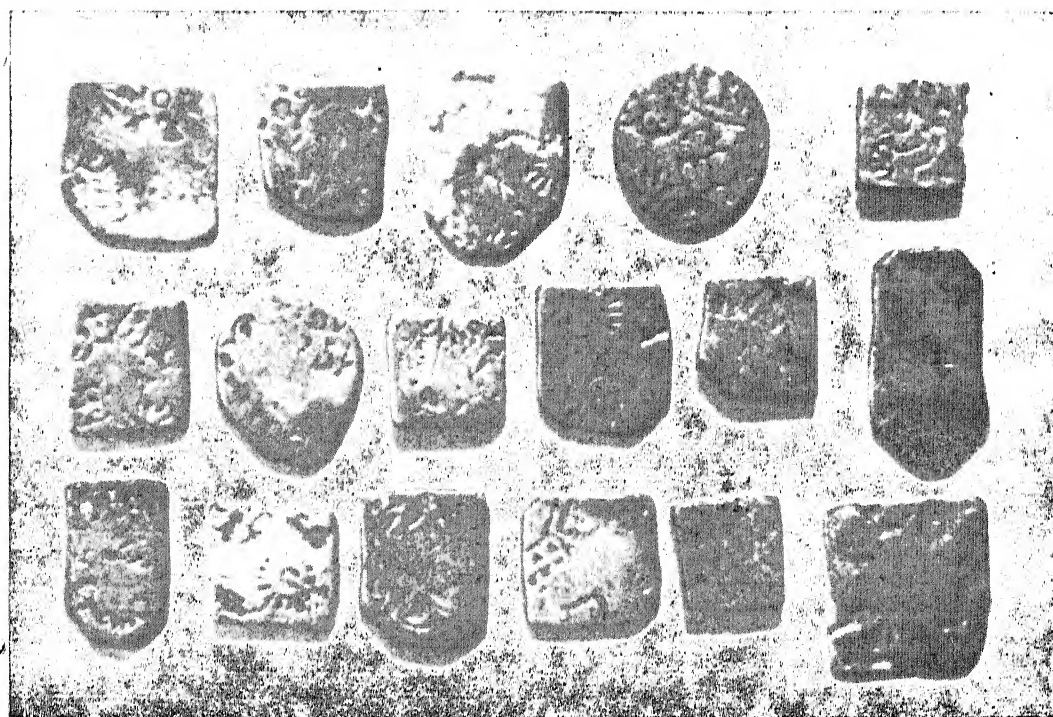
*Pl. 22. Lot No. 22/36. Silver anklet and 7 gold ornaments. Paladugu (vg.), Medak District.*



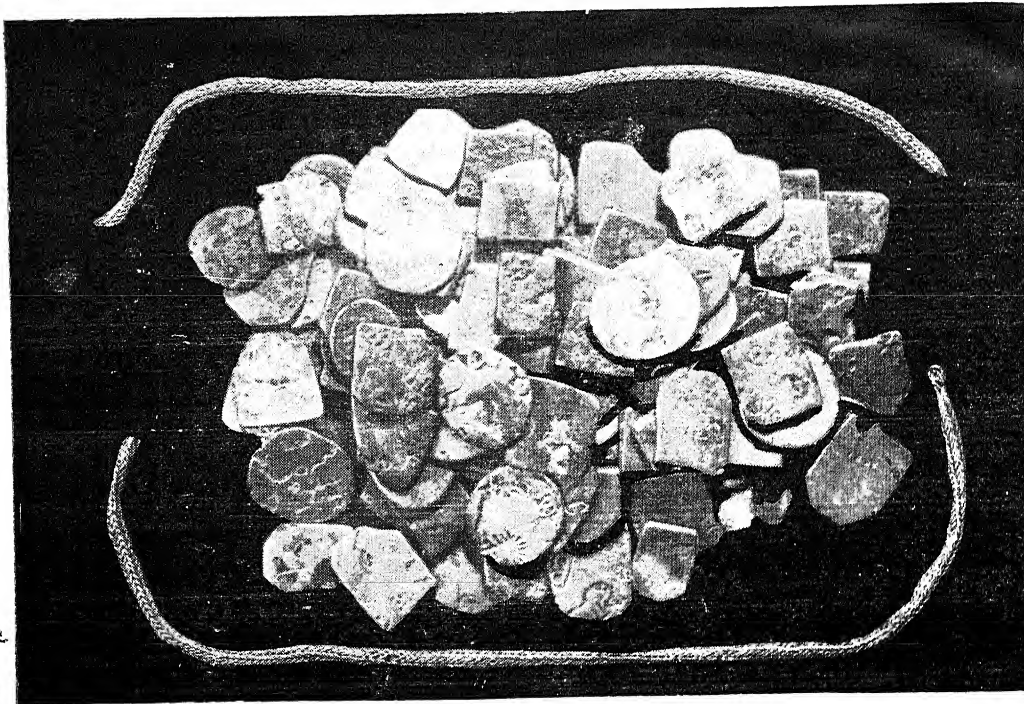
*Pl. 23. Broken copper sword, Guthikonda Bhum, Guntur District.*



Pl. 24. Lot No. 24/36 Silver punch marked coins (obverse), Peddabankur (vg.), Karimnagar District.



Pl. 25. Lot No. 24/36. Silver punch marked coins (reverse), Peddabankur (vg.), Karimnagar District.

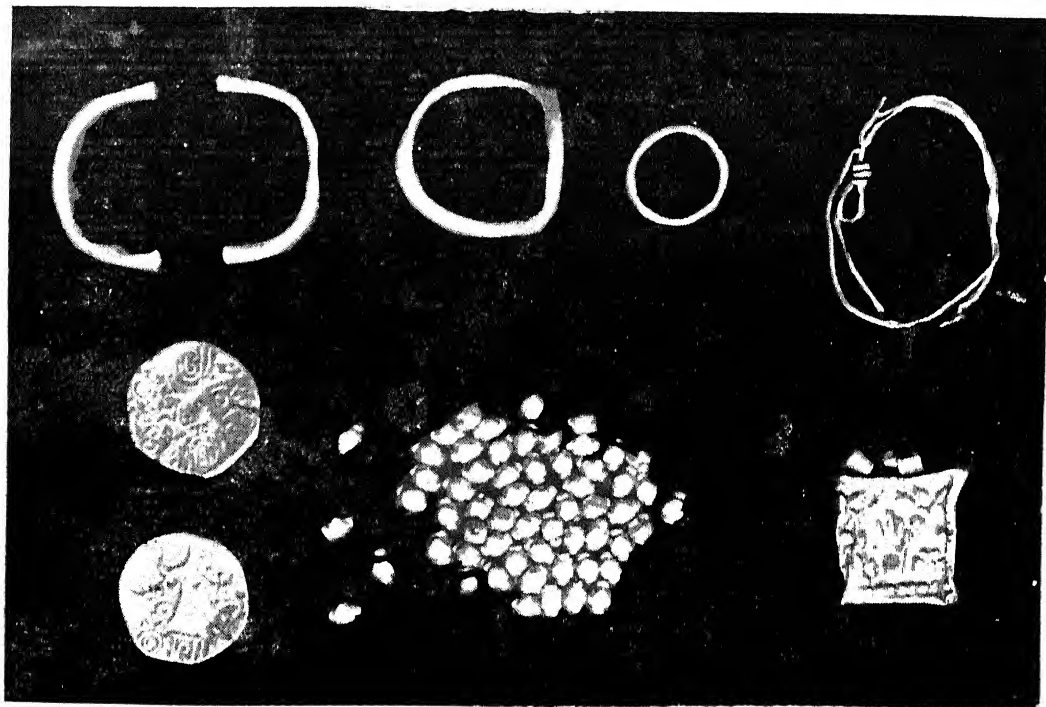


*Pl. 26. Lot No. 29/86. Silver punch marked coins and 2 gold chain pieces. Enchapalli (vg.), Siddipet taluk, Medak District.*



*Pl. 27. Lot No. 29/86. Close-up of punch marked coins. Enchapalli (vg.), Siddipet taluk, Medak District.*



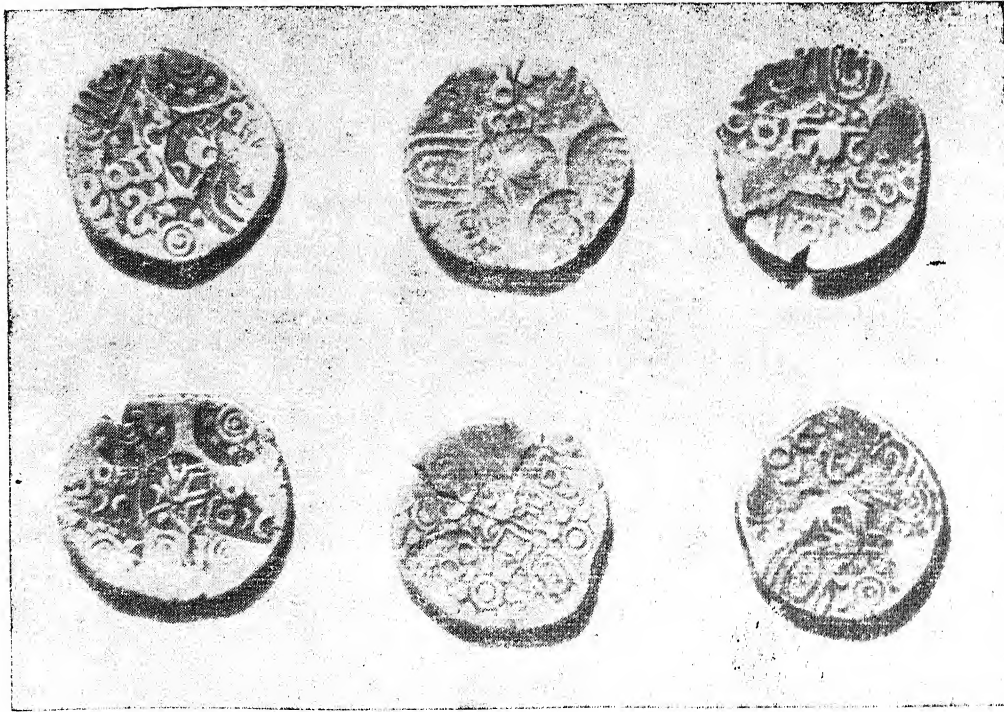


Pl. 28. Lot No. 32/86. Gold ornaments, beads and coins. Peddabankur (vg.), Karimnagar District.

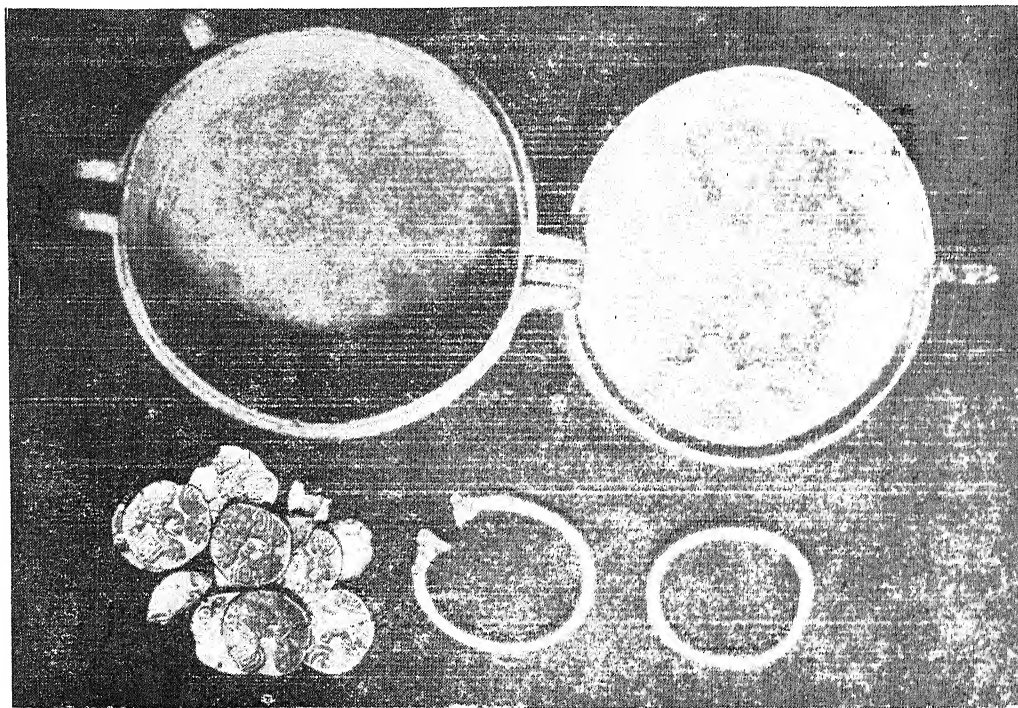


Pl. 29. Lot No. 32/86. Close-up of gold coins. Peddabankur (vg.), Karimnagar District.





*Pl. 30. Lot No. 1/87. Close-up of gold coins. Gollapadu (vg.), Khammam District.*



*Pl. 31. Lot No. 1/87. Gold coins, silver rings and iron box. Gollapadu (vg.), Khammam District.*

